

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.07

Will M. Tracy Sr.
H/7
50
Lee's

DESCRIPTIVE

SEED ANNUAL



ARTHUR G. LEE
Fort Smith,
Arkansas.

ARTHUR G. LEE'S

13th Annual Catalogue

— OF —
FLOWER, FIELD and GARDEN SEED.



To Our Friends and Customers:

It is with pleasure and some degree of pride that we present to you our 1911 Catalogue, as we feel that we have this year succeeded in compiling a book that will call forth the appreciation of the recipient. We realize that no house can stand still, but must either advance, or retreat and give place to the superior energy and more successful efforts of its competitors, and we feel that our efforts in the way of advancement must, in a measure at least, be successful from the fact that our list of customers has more than trebled itself in the last three years, and the further fact that for the fourth time in twelve years we have been compelled to move into more commodious quarters in order to have room to handle the ever-increasing volume of our business. We are now located on the principal business thoroughfare of Ft. Smith, in a modern brick and stone building consisting of four floors and basement, one entire floor of which is devoted exclusively to our Mail Order business, which is in charge of a corps of experienced employees, whose sole duties are to look after the accurate filling of the orders received from our catalogue customers and to answer all letters we may receive from them. We feel impelled to extend our cordial thanks to the customers who by their continued patronage from year to year have made this advancement possible, and to the new customers who, by increasing our business, have made it necessary.

While we have at all times exercised every care to give our customers the best seed the market affords, we have gone further this year and offer for the approval of our trade several varieties of seed which we have had grown this year under contract and Government supervision, and which we offer under our own name, feeling confident that the seed will be a credit to the name, as they represent years of hard study on our part, and are the successful result of many tests.

We also wish to express thanks to those of our customers whose expressions of satisfaction have been a constant help and inspiration in our efforts to give them each year something just a little better.

Soliciting your orders for the coming season and assuring you they will receive our most careful attention, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Arthur G. Lee". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent initial 'A'.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

EVERY ORDER, LARGE OR SMALL, WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION

Filled by

SEED MERCHANT

FORT SMITH, ARK.

Date 191...

Nearest Railway Station _____
(State here name of town to which goods are to be sent.)

P. O. Order		
Express Order		
Bank Draft		
Cash		
Postage Stamps		
Total		

[illegible]

PLEASE SEPARATE ORDER SHEET WHERE PERFORATED.

[illegible]

We can make no changes
nor allow discount on them.

Only 25c, Postpaid.

OKRA—Long Pod
CANTELOUPE—Rocky Ford
WATER MELON—Kleckley's Sweet

GUARANTEE.

Complaints made that seeds are not good should quite as often be attributed to other causes as to the quality of the seeds. There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, in too wet or too dry soil; insects of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather, cold weather; frosts, chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons it is impracticable to guarantee seeds under all circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

SEED DEPARTMENT.

GOOD SEED is of the utmost importance to the planter. It forms the basis of his future operations; upon it rests his hope of a bountiful and profitable harvest. To achieve success, not only must he have seeds that will grow and produce the best of their kind, but he must have them at the right time and at a fair price. We are prepared to supply such seeds and are at your service.

Packet and Ounce Seed Discount.—Purchasers may make selections of Seeds in Packets and Ounces at these Discounts:

For 25 cents select Seeds in packets and ounces amounting to	\$0.30
For 50 cents select Seeds in packets and ounces amounting to65
For \$1.00 select Seeds in packets and ounces amounting to	1.30
For \$2.00 select Seeds in packets and ounces amounting to	2.70

ARTICHOKES.

Cultivated for its large, fleshy flower-heads, which are prepared and eaten like asparagus. Sow seed in April or May in the open ground and transplant the following spring in beds, placing the rows 3 feet apart. The beds should be renewed every four or five years.

One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Large Green Globe—Best for family use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.

Jerusalem Artichoke Roots—Best food for hogs of its kind known. Three bushels will plant an acre. Cultivate same as potatoes. Lb., 20c, postpaid. By freight or express, peck, 50c; bu., \$1.75. Larger lots, write for prices.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Our strong, two-year-old roots will give the best results in the shortest possible time.

Palmetto and Colossal—Two-year-old roots. Per doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.50.

Columbian Mammoth White—Two-year-old roots. Per doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.50.

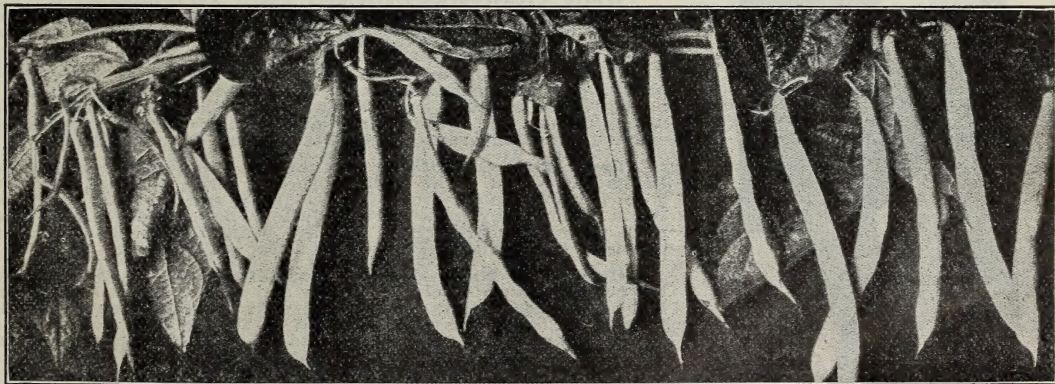
Giant Argenteuil—The best French sort, highly prized by growers. Leaflets closely contracted at tips, which are blunt. Per doz., 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$6.50.

BEANS.

If Beans are to be sent by mail, add 10 cents a pint or a pound, 15 cents a quart, to the following prices.

No crop responds more readily to good soil and cultivation; and a light, rich, well-drained loam which was manured for the previous crop is most desirable. If too rank manure is used, it is apt to make the plant run too much to vine. Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and it is useless to plant them before the ground has become dry and warm. The largest returns will result from planting in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart and leaving the plants 2 to 6 inches apart in the row. Up to the time of blossoming they should have frequent shallow cultivation, but any mutilation of the roots by cultivation after the plants come into bloom is likely to cause the blossoms to blast and so cut off the crop.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1 to 2 bushels to the acre.



Extra Early Red Valentine—(Round Pod.) Pods are usually ready to pick in about forty-three days from germination. Vine erect; pods medium length, curved, cylindrical, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; seed long, of medium size. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Stringless Green Pod—A most valuable addition to our green-podded sorts. The vine is vigorous, spreading and productive. The pods are larger than those of the Red Valentine, but are quite as fleshy, of equally high quality and remain crisp and tender longer. They mature a little later; seed yellowish brown. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The pods mature a few days later than those of Stringless Green Pod, are a little longer and more nearly straight. The

quality is very good. Leaves small and light green. Seed long, slender, yellow. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Long Yellow Six Weeks—A fine early string Bean. Flat pod; light green color. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Early Mohawk—Productive; very hardy. Very early. Large flat, dark green pods. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Longfellow—A new extra early variety with perfectly round and uniformly straight pods; very fleshy, long, brittle and without strings when broken; flavor delicious; very prolific; plants very strong and compact in growth. Adapted to the South and long-distance shipping. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

BEANS—DWARF, GREEN-PODDED SORTS—Continued.

Refugee, or Thousand to One—Vines large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves; very productive, highly esteemed for late planting and for canning and pickling. Pods long, cylindrical, green becoming white, streaked with purple as they mature; of good quality as snaps. Seed long, light drab, thickly dotted and splashed with purple. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Extra Early Refugee—Pods straight and stringless; borne in clusters and easily picked. Good for

very early or late use for table, shipping, and splendid for pickling. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Round Yellow Six Weeks, Improved Round Pod—While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, pods are shorter, much thicker, fleshier and mature earlier. Seed round, light yellow with slightly darker marking about the eye. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

WAX-PODDED BUSH BEANS.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—A very early, beautiful Wax Bean, bearing an abundance of crisp, tender, stringless pods, free from rust. It is of excellent quality and delicious flavor. Seed kidney-shaped. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Pencil Pod Wax—Medium early, hardy, prolific, and of excellent quality. Pods long, straight, round like a pencil, fleshy and of a bright yellow color. Tender, brittle, and produce during a long season. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—Strong upright bush growth; very productive. Pods straight and flat. A

rich golden yellow, brittle, and entirely stringless. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Prolific Dwarf Black Wax—One of the earliest wax-podded varieties. Pods 4 to 5 inches in length, usually curved, quite round, meaty, brittle and stringless, deep golden yellow, of excellent flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Improved Golden Wax—The plants are hardy and bear an abundance of straight, broad, flat pods. Resist rust to a marked degree. Seed white, with brown or black markings near the eye. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

BUSH LIMA BEANS.

These varieties are of true Bush or Dwarf form, growing but 18 to 20 inches high, without supports. About two weeks earlier than the Pole Lima Beans. Sure croppers. Abundant bearers until frost. Plant in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the rows.

Henderson's Bush Lima—Valuable on account of extreme earliness. Extremely productive, tender and delicious. The dry Beans are small and white. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75.

If Beans are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

Burpee's Dwarf Lima—Plants make perfect bushes from 18 inches to 2 feet high. They are sure croppers and immense yielders. Pods as large as those of the Pole Lima and contain three to five beans of the best quality. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75.

RUNNING OR POLE BEANS.

The Pole Beans are not so hardy as the Bush sorts, and should be planted several weeks later, when danger from frost is over. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, the hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in the row.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead—A very prolific sort, producing its long pods in large clusters. One of the best green-podded Pole Beans for the market gardener. Pods 9 inches, or more, in length; nearly round, fleshy and very showy. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

White Creaseback—Extremely early, very productive. Pods are borne in clusters from four to six; broad, thick, solidly fleshy and stringless. Well adapted for shipping to distant markets. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Cut Short, or Corn Hill—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without use of poles; vines medium, pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white covered at one end with reddish-brown dots. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Lazy Wife—One of the best of the later green-podded Pole Beans for snaps. The pods, borne in large clusters, are from 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. When young they have a rich, buttery flavor, which is retained until they are nearly ripe. The dry beans are excellent for winter use. Seed white. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.

Dutch Case Knife—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well, but twining more loosely than some and so may be used for a corn-hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; pods very long, flat, irregular, green, but becoming creamy white as they mature. Seed broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality, whether used green or dry. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

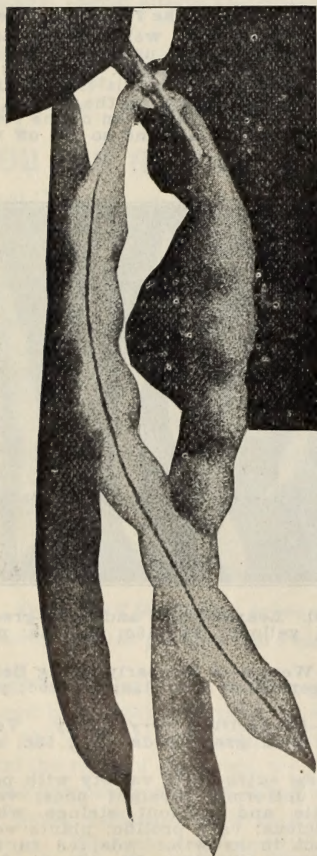
London Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry—Vines moderately vigorous, with large, light-colored leaves. Pods short, broad, pale green, streaked with bright red as they mature. Beans large, ovate, flesh colored, splashed and spotted with wine-red and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Many like this variety better than the Limas. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.

POLE LIMA BEANS.

King of the Garden—An improved strain of the Large White of more prolific character and with larger pods and beans. Large early crops and bears until frost. Only two plants should be allowed to one hill. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75.

Large White Lima—Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender; leaves medium sized, smooth, light green, pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green; seed large, ovoid, flat, greenish white. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75.

Postage on Beans in Bulk, pint, 10c; quart, 15c.

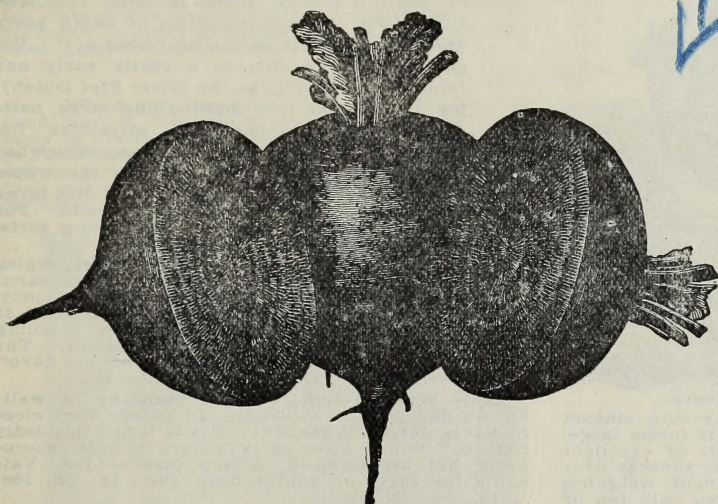


Kentucky Wonder.

GARDEN BEETS.

Culture.—Beets thrive best in rather light, mellow and deeply-worked soil, which has been thoroughly enriched with well-rotted manure or fertilizer, which should be well mixed with the soil. Sow in rows 15 inches apart and thin out the plants to 4 inches apart. For gardens the drills need not be more than 12 inches apart.

One ounce sows sixty feet of drill, 7 pounds to the acre. Ready to use in 40 to 75 days from sowing. In hot beds sow in January. In open ground in February, March, or April. For late beets sow in July or August.



Lee's Market Gardener.

Early Eclipse—A very early maturing Beet, especially desirable for the home garden. Top of medium size. Root nearly globular, with a small tap root and small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with white, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Crimson Globe—Good for Early as well as Main Crop. This beet is of fine shape with a smooth and attractive dark red skin and small tap root. The interior is a rich, deep crimson, and fine grained in texture. The foliage is deep, blood red. It is nearly round, of medium size, and does not become coarse at maturity. Those who have tested this new variety declare that you would make no mistake in giving it a trial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Electric Blood Turnip—Coming in at the same time as the small, flat Egyptian, it is much larger and almost globe-shaped—a much better Beet for every purpose. It is fine-grained, exceedingly tender, and of good, sweet flavor. The color of the flesh is a rich red, tinged with dark crimson. The roots remain in fine condition a long time after maturing. We highly recommend the Electric as the best extra-early table Beet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Improved Long, Dark Blood Red—Tops large, with good-sized long roots, tapering, and growing even with the surface; dark red; flesh very sweet and tender, remaining so when kept till spring. A popular winter sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Crosby's Egyptian—An improvement on Extra Early Egyptian, being as early, but of more desirable shape, color and quality. It is very sweet and tender; a most valuable sort for early market, as it is ready before any other Beet of equal quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Improved Early Blood Turnip—This Beet does not mature so early as those named above. It is an excellent one for the home garden and summer use. An old-time standby. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Half-Long Blood—One of the best Beets for winter use. The roots are pear-shaped, smooth and handsome; flesh a rich dark red, crisp, tender, sweet, and retaining its excellent quality longer than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

White French Sugar—This is also a good stock Beet, highly prized throughout the world; is productive, nutritious, and has good keeping qualities. It is extensively grown in France, both for feeding purposes and for the manufacture of sugar, which is more extensively used there than that made from cane. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Lee's Market Gardener—The best deep red Turnip Beet, not only for market gardeners, but for home use. It is also by far the best for canning, making a strikingly handsome product, much superior to that obtained from any other variety. Its small top, early maturing and the splendid shape and color of the root make it popular with every one who plants it. Tops small, upright growing, so that the rows may be close together; leaf stem and veins dark red, blade green; root globular or ovoid and very smooth; color of skin dark blood red; flesh deep vermilion red, zoned with a darker shade, very crisp, tender and sweet, and remaining so for a long time. We believe that the stock of this variety which we offer will produce a crop more uniform in shape, color and quality than any other Beet seed obtainable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 80c.

Extra Early Egyptian—Very early, dark blood red, medium size, tender and sweet; one of the best for kitchen gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

MANGEL-WURZEL BEETS.

Everyone who keeps even a single cow should grow a quantity of Mangels for winter feed. They yield enormously and will not only greatly increase the flow of milk, but will add largely to the health and general condition of all kinds of stock and poultry.

Mammoth Long Red—On good soil sometimes grow 18 inches long. Dark leaves; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink. An excellent keeper; nutritious and milk-producing. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This plant grows 2 or 3 feet high and produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbages. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little cabbages room to grow. They are very tender and sweet after early frost. The small heads are boiled and served in the manner of cabbages. Sow in seed-bed in May, transplant and cultivate like cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

The Kales are more hardy than cabbage, and are improved by frost, but the time and manner of sowing and the culture are identical with cabbage.

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; four pounds to the acre. Seed should be sown thinly in drills about the middle of April, transplanting to rows when large enough.

Dwarf Green Curled, German Greens, or Sprouts—Is very dwarf and spreading. The leaves are beautifully curled and of a bright green color. Quite hardy. Pk., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Very hardy and not injured by a moderate frost. About 30 inches tall, with many dark green leaves, densely curled and cut, forming a beautiful plant. Stands the winters in the Middle States without any protection. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

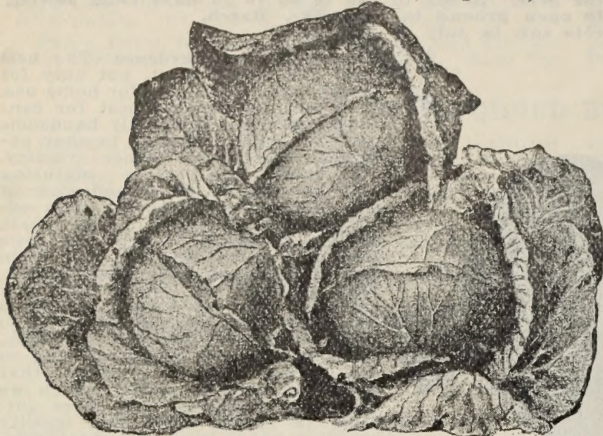
Siberian—One of the best known and most largely used varieties of Kale. It is sometimes called Sprouts or German Greens. The bluish green leaves are very large, and comparatively plain in the center, but coarsely cut and distinctly frilled on the edge. The plant is low but spreading and very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Special price on Kale in large quantities.

CABBAGE.

Good drainage, plenty of manure on rich, heavy loam, and frequent cultivation are essential to success in cabbage-growing. For the early sorts, sow the seeds in the fall, and, when the plants are a month old, transplant to cold-frames, setting them down to the first leaves. Sow also in January and February and transplant 2 to 3 feet apart in the rows according to variety planted. For late variety, sow from the middle to the last of spring and transplant when 4 to 6 inches high.

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants; one-half pound will suffice for one acre.



Lee's Market Gardener.

Early Summer—Deservedly popular with market gardeners throughout the country. It forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality, tender and sweet. The heads average over double the size of the Jersey Wakefield, weighing 8 to 10 pounds each, while it matures only ten or twelve days later. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Splendid New Cabbage, The Volga—This new Russian variety is of the greatest uniformity. In a field of several acres frequently not a single plant shows any variation from a true and valuable type. In some respects it is a vegetable wonder, as the heads are about equal size and shape, weighing from 12 to 15 pounds each, round as a ball, the largest measuring about 12 inches in diameter either way. Unlike most varieties, the heads are perfectly solid, and the stem does not run up into the head; the flesh is exceedingly firm, tender and white. In respect to hardness, we have never seen a type which would favorably compare. This type will mature its heads fully two weeks earlier than any of our late-growing kinds. The Volga will lead in a few years in all cabbage-growing sections as an early-maturing main crop variety. Large cabbage-growers are very enthusiastic in their reports concerning the Volga. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Many market gardeners consider this the very best Early Cabbage in cultivation. Certainly deserving of its great popularity. Grown extensively for market and shipping. Its merits are many, among which are large heads for an early sort, small outside foliage and uniformity of crop. Pyramidal in shape, having a blunted or rounded peak; very solid, fine texture and sweet. The sort mostly used for wintering over in cold frames. The seed we offer is first class, sure to give satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.

Charleston Wakefield—Ripens a few days later than the preceding, but is much larger. Of true "Wakefield" type, it possesses all the good characteristics of the Jersey Wakefield in an intensified degree. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—Excellent second early variety, producing fine, large heads. Highly valued for its fine quality and ability to resist heat. Heads very solid, broad, round, flattened on top, tender and fine-grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Fotter's Improved Brunswick—We have a superior strain of this seed, which brings large, flat, solid heads of excellent quality. Stem very short. A sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Premium Large Late Drumhead—Head enormous. Very hardy and desirable fall and winter variety. Also a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Large Late Flat Dutch—Grows to large size; flat, solid heads; a sure header; good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

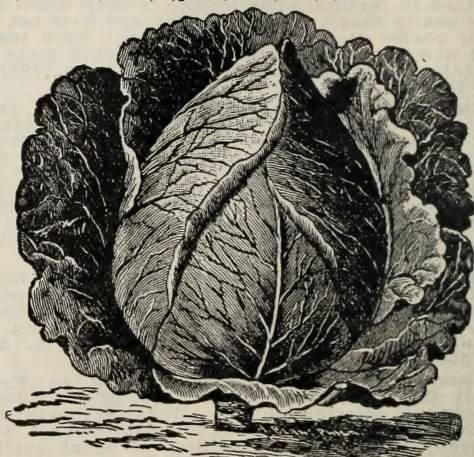
Lee's Market Gardener—Among many sorts of white Cabbage, none of them combines these two desirable qualities of being early and large so well as the aforesaid sort. We can recommend this as a really early one (coming in as early as the Early Flat Dutch), but at the same time making fine, large, ball-shaped heads, particularly attractive for market purposes. The plants are somewhat pale green, and in proportion to the whole make very little outside leaves, and fine, large form, round, thin-ribbed, hard heads. For the market one of the very best selling sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.

Early Spring—A flat-heading sort, which has become popular on account of its earliness. The head is very solid and shapely, and as it forms quickly, may be marketed at a very early stage of its growth, enabling the grower to realize fancy prices. The quality is excellent, tender and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.

Early Winningstadt, The Old Stand-by—A well-known and popular Cabbage. In season very close to Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads large, decidedly conical. Solid, even in summer; almost worm-proof, because so hard. A very sure header. Valuable for early or winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.

All-Head Early—An excellent flat variety, with remarkably solid heads, which have few outside leaves. It is practically "all head." While it is really a typical summer Cabbage, it is fully as good for winter use, being an excellent keeper. The heads are of good size, uniform in color and shape and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Early Drumhead—Plant very hardy, compact with thick, dark green leaves covered with a dense bloom. Head flat, very solid and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

All Seasons—A splendid main crop sort, much grown by market gardeners; is also an excellent variety for home use. Remarkable for its ability to stand hot sun and dry weather. Makes solid, hard heads, of large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

LATE OR WINTER CABBAGE.

Improved American Savoy—Superior to the ordinary Drumhead Savoy offered under different names. Heads large and finely curled; short stalk; a compact grower; sure header; keeps well. Best for main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

CABBAGE—LATE OR WINTER—Continued.

Surehead—A compact growing, general crop sort, having large thick heads and many outer leaves. We assure our customers that our stock is the best obtainable and will produce with certainty uniformly large, fine heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Hollander, or Danish Ball Head—Very hardy, handsome, very solid, of fine quality and as one of the very best keepers it is particularly desirable for distant markets or for late spring use. Plant vigorous, compact growing, with longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy in re-

sisting cold and dry weather; leaves large, thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom. Head medium sized, round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other late sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., \$1.

RED CABBAGE.

Mammoth Red Rock—By far the best, largest, and hardest heading red Cabbage in cultivation; very uniform in size, weight, solidity, and deep red color. The heads grow to weigh 10 or 12 lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

CARROT.

While a sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the Carrot, any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. It is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work, though good crops may be grown from sowings as late as June 15th. For table use, sow the smaller kind early, in rows 16 to 18 inches apart. For field culture, sow in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, using from 1½ to 3 pounds of seed to the acre. Cover ¼ to 1 inch deep and see to it that the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Thin 4 to 6 inches apart in the row.

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill.



Ox Heart.

Improved Long Orange—A well-known standard sort; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange, suitable for the table and main field crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflower succeeds well in any soil where cabbages will grow. It delights in a rich soil and plenty of water. For early sorts, sow in a hot-bed in February or March; for later crop, sow in May in a moist place. Transplanting should be done in moist weather.

One ounce of seed for 3,000 plants.

Early Snowball—Its dwarf habit and short outer leaves allow it to be planted very close—18 to 20 inches apart. It is well adapted for forcing under glass throughout the winter and spring. It gives a pure snow-white, medium-sized head. Our Cauliflower seed is grown by a specialist, and can be relied upon in every respect. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$2.



Collard.

Golden Self-Blanching—This Celery may be regarded as one of the best varieties of our climate and soil, and in but a short time will be our principal market variety. Of a golden yellow color; the ribs are brittle, and of a delicious flavor. It blanches much easier than any other, and the stalks never become hollow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

Early Scarlet Short Horn—Quite short, nearly round. Adapted for forcing for market and culture for early home use. Deep orange in color, flavor excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Danvers' Half-Long—A rich orange red variety, very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops. An excellent market variety. Tops are of medium size and coarsely divided. The roots taper to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp and tender. Although the roots of this variety grow shorter, it produces more bulk to the acre than the larger field varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Ox Heart, or Guerande—This variety is one of the most valuable, either for family use or market. It is intermediate between the half-long and horn varieties, attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck; good shape and rich orange color. The flesh is fine grained, with little core. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

CRESS.

Fine Curled—(Pepper Grass.) A well-known pungent salad; can be used alone or with lettuce. Requires to be sown thickly (covering very lightly) at frequent intervals, to keep up a succession, as it soon runs to seed. Quick growing; leaves finely cut like parsley; growth dwarf and compact; crisp and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

Sown with the approach of cool weather in the fall, it will produce an abundance of leaves which may be used as a salad throughout winter and spring. Quite hardy, but should be protected during severe weather.

Large-Seeded—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. One ounce will sow 20 square feet.

COLLARDS.

The Collard is a peculiarly Southern vegetable, cultivated extensively throughout the South for cabbage greens; also makes excellent stock food. Can be sown early and late. It grows 2 to 3 feet high; does not head.

Georgia, Southern, or Creole—We offer the true white or green-stemmed sort. Forms a large, loose, open head, or a mass of leaves on a tall stem. Freezing does not injure, but rather improves the quality. Sow thick in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when 4 inches high; or sow in drills where the plants are to remain, and when well started thin to 2 or 3 feet apart in the row. In the South sow from January to May and from August to October. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CELERY.

Culture—Sow in February, March, or beginning of April in rows in fine, rich soil, and, if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of a spade. Keep the seed-bed well watered, as Celery germinates very slowly. Transplant from June to August. One ounce will sow 300 feet of drill.

White Plume—A variety especially adapted to cultivation by amateurs, as its inner stalks and leaves are naturally white, and do not require blanching by the old process of high banking. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work of blanching is complete. It is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

CELERIAC.

Turnip-Rooted Large Smooth Prague—This is an improved form of the Turnip-rooted Celery. Roots large, round and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Sow seed same as celery, transplant into rows 2 feet apart and about 6 to 8 inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible portion of the vegetable. For winter use, pack in damp sand or earth in

cellar, or cover with straw and earth outside. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

CHERVIL.

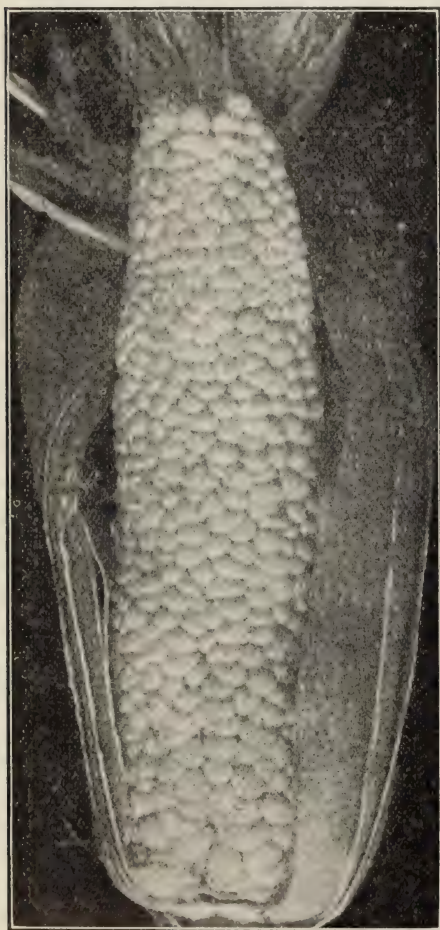
Used for flavoring and garnishing dishes of meats and vegetables. The leaves are ready for use in six to ten weeks from sowing the seed. Sow in early spring in rich, well-prepared soil, and when plants are well established, transplant to about 1 foot apart. Packet, 10c; ounce, 40c.

CHIVES.

An onion-like plant used as a salad and for flavoring soups. Also, the plant makes an excellent ornamental garden bed edging, which may frequently be cut, a new growth of leaves appearing soon after each cutting. One sowing will answer for about three years. Roots, per bunch, 25 cents, by mail, prepaid.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

The Sweet or Sugar Corn varieties, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted until May, or when the soil has become warm and dry. For a full supply for the table during the entire season, plant every ten days or two weeks until the last week in July, in hills 2x3 feet apart for the early kinds, and 3x3 feet for the large late sorts. Some plant in rows 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 8 inches apart in the rows. Give frequent and thorough cultivation all the season. One quart of seed corn plants 200 to 300 hills; 9 to 10 quarts will sow an acre.



Country Gentleman Sweet Corn.

Lee's Improved Mexican June Corn—White kernel. A field corn which does well for late roasting ears if planted in June or July. (See description under Farm Seeds.)

Black Mexican—The sweetest of Sweet Corns. For family use it has no equal; is very hardy and yields as much as any other variety; grains jet black, but do not color the water in boiling. Try a small amount. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25.

Country Gentleman—Is the finest of all Sweet Corns for the private table. The arrangement of the kernels on the cob indicates high quality. The moment your teeth sink into this luscious, milky, tender Corn, you will become a complete convert to it, for it will delight the most fastidious epicure. It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are enclosed in a heavy husk, which tends to keep the ear "in the milk" for several days longer than other corns. The ears average 8 to 9 inches in length and cob small and plump; pearly white kernels of great depth fill the ear from end to end. It produces three, many times four, and occasionally five and six ears to the stalk. But the great merit of the "Country Gentleman" Corn is its delicious quality; it is, without doubt, the sweetest and most tender of any Sweet Corn. (See cut.) Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

Extra Early Adams—A popular variety in the South. It is not a true Sugar Corn, but, planted on very rich soil and given thorough cultivation, produces well-filled ears very early. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.

Early Adams—This is a very hardy sort and can therefore be planted very early. The stout stalks grow 6 or 7 feet in height, bearing one or two large or medium-sized ears, which are well filled with fine white grain that is of excellent quality if pulled at the proper stage. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.

Mammoth White Cory—One of the largest and best extra early varieties. Stalks about 4 feet high, each generally bearing two large, finely-shaped ears, which become fit for use as early as those of any variety in cultivation. They are twelve-rowed, 6 to 7 inches long, very symmetrical and handsome, seldom with any opening between the rows at the base. Grain large, broad, very white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. The size and beauty of this variety give it ready sale, even when the market is overstocked. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25.

Early Minnesota—This old and deservedly popular variety is one of the best early sorts for the market and the private garden. Stalks about 6 feet high and bearing one or two ears well covered with husks. Ears about 8 inches long, eight-rowed; kernels very broad, sweet and tender, not shrinking much in drying. By careful selection we have developed a stock of this standard variety which is remarkably uniform and in which all the good qualities that have made this sort so popular are intensified. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25.

Stowell's Evergreen—Now recognized everywhere as the standard variety, both for home use and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and have the advantage of remaining longer in the green state than any other. Our stock has been carefully grown and selected to avoid the tendency to a shorter grain and deterioration in the evergreen character of this best of all late sorts. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25.

Mammoth—A rather late variety, but producing the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted. It is of excellent quality, sweet, tender and delicious, and its only fault is the immense size of the ears, which are about 12 inches long and sixteen or eighteen-rowed. Plant very large, about 8 feet high. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25.

If Corn is wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

POP CORN.

Big Money in Little Things.—Very often there is good money in "little things" which, because they are small, people are likely to overlook. Pop Corn is one of these.

Thousands of carloads of Pop Corn are annually sold for popping purposes, the consumption having greatly increased since the advent of "Crackerjack" and other like preparations. Pop Corn brings a very much higher price, either shelled or on the ear, than any other Corn, and usually a ready market is easily found for any quantity, while, in event of an inactive market, it can always be fed, and a farmer cannot raise better feed.

White Rice—A very handsome and prolific variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white. No variety of Pop Corn is superior to this for parching. Shelled. Per lb., 10 cents.

Queen's Golden—This is a large-eared and handsome Pop Corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Per lb., 10c.

If Corn is wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pound, for charges.

CUCUMBERS—Finest Select Stocks.

Plant as soon as the weather has become settled and warm, in hills 4 feet apart each way. Cucumbers succeed best in warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Prepare the hills by mixing a shovelful of well-rotted manure with the soil. Plant the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When all danger of insect attacks is over, thin to three or four of the strongest plants to the hill. Do not allow any fruit to ripen on the vines, as this will cause them to stop bearing.

One ounce will plant 50 hills, two pounds will plant one acre.



Early Short Green.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickle—This is now recognized all over the country as the best Cucumber for pickles. It is valuable for slicing also, being of fine flavor. The fruit is of medium length, pointed at both ends, coarsely prickled; color dark green. Our pickle factories use this variety to a large extent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

Arlington—A selection from the Early White Spine, which is more pointed at each end. The young fruits are unusually crisp and tender and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by many to be the best for small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

Long Green—Produces dark-green fruit from 10 to 14 inches long. Flesh solid, crisp and of fine quality. Fine for slicing and pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Early Cluster—Vine vigorous, producing the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters. Fruit short, with uniformly thick end, dark green, but paler at blossom end. A hardy and very productive sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Early Short Green—This variety is known also as Early Frame and is an excellent sort, both for table use and for pickling. Plants very vigorous and productive. Fruit straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green, lighter at the blossom end. Comes into condition for use a little later than the Early Cluster and keeps green a long time. Our stock is very superior. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

Everbearing—This is a very early variety and extremely prolific. If the fruits are kept gathered, vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The fruits, of a rich dark green color, average from 4 to 5 inches in length by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Owing to its great productiveness, it is an excellent variety to plant for producing small pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Evergreen White Spine—Good for culture under glass. Fruit long, cylindrical, dark green, remaining so at all periods of growth. Good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Japanese Climbing—The strong vines, throwing out numerous tendrils, can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight, handsome form in the large fruits. It endures summer heat and drought exceedingly well. The cucumbers are from 12 to 16 inches in length. Skin smooth, dark green, turning to brown and netted when ripe. The flesh is pure white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Green Prolific—Very productive; planted both for slicing and pickling; 4 or 5 inches long when large enough to slice. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 75c.

EGG PLANT.

One ounce produces 1,500 plants; 4 ounces to the acre. Ready for the table in 120 days from sowing.



New York Improved Spineless.

Culture.—In February or March sow in hot-beds and keep warm. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots or to good rich soil. About the middle of May set out 3 feet apart each way and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with Slug Shot.

New York Improved Spineless—This is an entirely spineless strain of the large purple-fruited, which is the well-known standard. The plants are equally as productive, fruits as large and well colored, but stems and calyx are entirely free from spines. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Black Beauty—Ten days to two weeks earlier than the preceding, with fruits just as large, of uniform shape and rich lustrous black color. Fruits develop very quickly and planters will be pleased with them. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Florida High-Bush—This new variety is of remarkably vigorous growth, making strong, upright bushes, which are very hardy and productive. Will stand considerable cold weather and the blossoms are not blighted by the hot sun. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree. Fruits are of large size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.

Montengro—Imported direct from Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Very prolific, of longish fruit, color a purplish violet. Exquisite taste. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.

Transplanted Egg Plants—These plants are grown from seed supplied by us, thus insuring genuineness of all the plants we offer. 25c per doz., postpaid; per 100, \$1.75.

DANDELION.

Sow in May or June, in warm, rich soil, in drills $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 18 inches apart. Some of the plants will be ready for use in September, and the balance the following Spring. Dandelions make delicious greens, which are a most healthful spring vegetable.

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill. One and one-half pounds will sow an acre.

Cultivated, or French Common—A decided improvement on the wild Dandelion. Very early and vigorous in growth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Improved Thick-Leaved—A carefully selected variety, unsurpassed in thickness of leaf and deep green color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

ENDIVE.

Endive may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July in drills 14 to 20 inches apart, and when well started, thin the plants to 1 foot apart. When nearly full-grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center, in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up.

Broad-Leaved Batavian—(Escarolle.) This variety has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head, and is desirable for stews and soups. If the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the inner ones will blanch and may be used for salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Green Curled—Leaves finely cut. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

GARLIC.

Garlic is a bulbous-rooted plant of the Onion family, with a strong, penetrating odor, but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for Garlic seed, but we can supply bulbs only. Prepare the ground the same as for onions and plant the bulbs in drills 8 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the rows, covering 2 inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the bulbs, dry in the shade and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

KOHL RABI (Turnip-Rooted Cabbage).

One ounce of seed will drill 200 feet.

Early White Vienna—(Extra for forcing.) Extremely early, with distinctly small tops. Bulbs of medium size, white, handsome and of best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

Early Purple Vienna—Very early, with small top, the leaf stems being tinged with purple. Bulb bright purple, flesh white; desirable for forcing and early outdoor planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.



Southern Giant Curled.

MUSHROOMS.

These delicious fungi can be grown in a warm cellar or enclosed shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from 50 to 60 degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. Our spawn is imported from the best English makers, runs freely and produces the finest Mushrooms. Bricks weigh about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and a brick is sufficient to plant about 9 square feet. Best "Milltrack" Spawn—in bricks, 40c per brick, by mail, postpaid. By express, 15c per lb.; \$10 per 100 lbs.

HERBS.

Herbs in general delight in a rich, mellow soil. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are perennial and, when once established in the garden, may be preserved for years with a little attention. Cut the leaves while still tender and dry them in the shade.

Anise—For garnishing and flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Basil—(Sweet.) Used for soups, stews and sauces. 1 foot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

***Caraway**—For confectionery, medicine and flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Castor Oil Bean—For ornament and medicine. 6 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Chervil—Pkt., 5c.

Coriander—Grown for its seeds, also for garnishing. 2 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Dill—Leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickling; seed for flavoring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

***Fennel**—(Sweet.) Leaves are used in sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

Marjoram—(Sweet American.) Home-grown seed is the best for winter use, as it makes more bulk. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

***Lavender**—(Aromatic.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Rue—Pkt., 5c.

Rosemary—Pkt., 5c.

***Sage**—Tender leaves and tops are used in sausage, stuffing and sauces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Savory—(Summer.) For seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

***Thyme**—(Summer.) For seasoning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

LEEK.

The Leek belongs to the Onion family. Sow the seed and care for the young plants as for onions, but they need more room in order to develop. When the young plant is about the size of a goose quill, transplant to a prepared bed in rows about 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 4 or 5 inches in the row. Set the roots deep and draw the earth to them when cultivating, so that they may be well blanched by the time they are fit for use.

London Flag—This is the variety generally cultivated in this country. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Large American Flag—A variety which has become very popular with some market gardeners on account of its being larger than the London Flag. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

HORSE RADISH.

Horse Radish rarely produces seed, but is grown from pieces of the roots. Mark off the rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rich, moist, well-prepared ground, and set the pieces of roots 18 inches apart in the rows vertically, the small end down and the top 1 to 3 inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds. Per doz., 20c; per 100, \$1.00.

MUSTARD.

One ounce sows 30 feet, 4 or 5 pounds per acre.

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used the same as Spinach or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow-seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling.

Culture—Sow during February, March or April, or in the Fall during September or October, either broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart. Cut when about 3 inches high.

White English—Leaves comparatively smooth and deeply cut; color medium dark green. The plant is upright in growth, inclined to branch as it approaches early maturity, and soon bolts to seed. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c.

Southern Giant Curled—Leaves light green, frilled and much crimped at edge. Highly esteemed in the South for its vigorous growth and good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Brown or Black—More pungent in flavor than the White. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c.

New Chinese—A giant curled variety with leaves double the size of the ordinary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

LETTUCE.

Sow in rich, moist ground early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be put in good shape. Sow in rows 2 feet apart and thin out the plants until they stand 1 foot apart in the row. As the quality of Lettuce depends largely upon quick growth, frequent cultivation should be given to encourage it. Make successive sowings until July and again at the end of August for fall supply. When wanted as a cut salad, sow the seed thickly in rows or broadcast. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.



Ft. Smith Head.

Improved Hanson—One of the best for growing during the hot summer months, as it will stand heat and dry weather to perfection. The large, solid heads weigh sometimes 2 or 3 pounds. They are of light green color outside and white within, tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Black-Seeded Tennis Ball—One of the best for forcing or early out-door planting. Plants medium size, having thick, dark green leaves. When grown, forms solid heads which are crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Deacon—Highly esteemed for its firm heads, which are remarkably solid and stand a great deal of hot weather before going to seed. Of finest quality, with thick, crisp leaves. The outside leaves are light green, while the inner portion of the head is of a beautiful creamy yellow color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CURLED OR LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES.

Black-Seeded Simpson—One of the best, either for forcing under glass or for open ground culture. It forms large, thin, loose leaves of light green color, very tender, crisp and of fine quality. A fine sort for summer, as it withstands the heat; also for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Early Curled Simpson—A leading early sort; does not head, but forms a compact mass of curly leaves of yellowish green. Matures early; generally grown in cold-frames and as an early crop. Very tender and most crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Grand Rapids Lettuce—This superb Lettuce is especially adapted for green-house culture in winter; also a good Lettuce to sow outside early in the spring for family use.

Grand Rapids does not form a head, but makes large, compact bunches of light, attractively curled and fringed leaves. It grows very rapidly and keeps in good marketable condition for a long time after cutting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Brown Dutch—One of the best for fall planting, as it is very hardy and can stand a great deal of cold. The heads are of good quality and always find a ready sale. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Lee's Market Gardener's Forcing—(Seed white.) An excellent variety for growing under glass, where it stands higher temperature than Grand Rapids and can be crowded to maturity. Also well adapted for outdoor growing. The plant is more compact than the Grand Rapids, is lighter colored and less frilled at edge of leaves, which are quite crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Paris White Cos—The Cos Lettuces are quite distinct, and are popular on account of their tender, crisp leaves and delicious flavor. The leaves are long and narrow, and need to be tied up, when they soon form solid heads and bleach snow white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

HEADING OR CABBAGE VARIETIES.

Fort Smith Head—(White-Seeded.) There has been a growing demand for a compact cabbage-headed Lettuce with few outer leaves, suitable for forcing or growing out-of-doors. The Fort Smith Head answers all of these requirements and is especially recommended for use in cold-frames and hot-houses. The heads are very compact, with few outer leaves of bright grayish color, the inner leaves blanching to a rich creamy white; exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

May King—Of quick growth and produces large, handsome heads with few outside leaves. Color light green, outer leaves folding closely, producing round, solid heads 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Splendid for market gardeners or private use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Big Boston—(White-Seeded.) Very distinct variety, grown largely in the South as a winter Lettuce. When grown in cold-frames or hot-houses, it forms large, solid heads, with broad, comparatively smooth and thin leaves. They are of light green color and quite tender when well grown. Outside it is a less distinctive heading sort, the plants being vigorous, growing to a good size and forming loose heads. Large quantities of this variety are annually shipped to the Northern markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Prize Head—Plant large, deep green, so washed with red as often to appear more red than green, forming a head of a dense mass of leaves rather than one like a cabbage, and very slow to run to seed; leaves large, nearly round, frilled at the edge and densely blistered. They are exceedingly crisp, tender and good flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Improved Iceberg—Large, handsome head, fine flavor. The light green, curly outside leaves have slightly reddish edges; inside leaves are strongly arched, making a solid, well-blanching head. Very hard-headed and deliciously crisp. One of the very best of the newer sorts and we highly recommend it for home gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

California Cream Butter—Forms round, crisp, solid heads, of buttery flavor, medium early. One of the best summer varieties of Head Lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

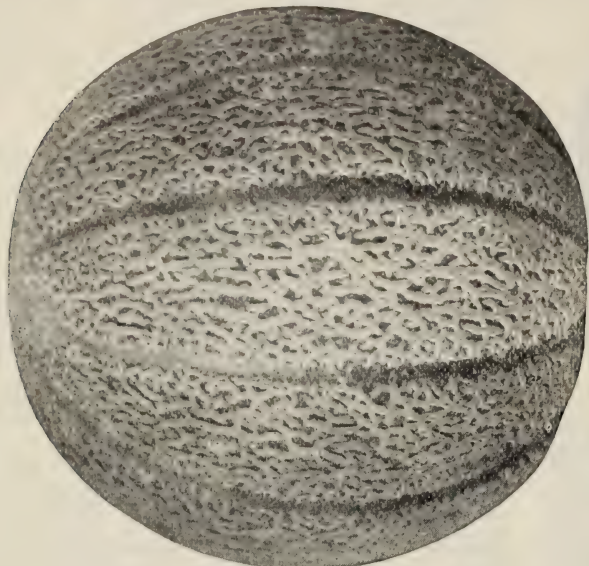


Black-Seeded Simpson.

Lee's Lettuce Mixture—One sowing produces salad for the season. Contains a grand assortment of decidedly distinct and excellent Lettuces. They mature early, medium and late; some curled and crimped, others produce heads. Colors range from almost pure white, through delicate shades of green and yellow to rich golden. All are delightfully fresh, crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. All sizes, from the small early to the mammoth summer varieties. Liberal pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

MUSK MELONS, OR CANTALOUPE.

A rich, sandy soil and good seed are absolutely necessary for success in raising the best Musk Melons. The seed should not be planted until the ground has become dry and warm; plant in hills 6 feet apart each way; old, well-rotted manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil in each hill and in liberal quantity. Put six to ten seeds in the hill, and, when danger from insects is past, leave three or four of the strongest plants only. Cantaloupe may also be sown in rows that are made about 6 feet apart, and when the plants are well up thinned to stand in hills 5 to 6 feet apart just before the plants begin to run. This method insures a good stand of plants in spite of the bugs. If the plants grow very rank, the tips of the leading shoots should be pinched off when about 3 feet long. Cultivate often and not deep. One ounce of seed will plant 60 hills; 2 to 3 pounds will sow an acre.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

Improved Osage, or Miller's Cream—A favorite salmon-fleshed variety. Large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted; skin very dark green, very thick and sweet flavored, most delicious to the rind. The whole crop is very even and fruit extra heavy, owing to this thickness of the flesh. A great favorite for both market purposes and the home garden especially. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.

Improved Baltimore, or Acme—An improvement on Baltimore, or Acme, of same shape and color, but twice as large. Has a beautiful, heavily netted, green ribbed rind; flesh thick, green, very finely flavored, smooth, always very sweet, very finely productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.

Small Green Nutmeg—Fruits of medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Skin dark green, becoming yellow when over-ripe, and nearly covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh thick, a little coarse, but fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap—Fruits very large, nearly round, sometimes a little flattened; ribs large and of irregular width, densely covered with coarse netting; flesh green, thick, coarse, but very sweet and finely flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Extra Early Hackensack—We offer under this name distinct stock, very different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is nearly two weeks earlier than Hackensack, medium to large-sized, nearly round or somewhat flattened, evenly and deeply ribbed, and with very coarse netting. The skin is green, slightly tinged with yellow as the fruits mature. The flesh is green, a little coarse, but very juicy, sweet and well flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.

Burrell's Gem—This new Melon is without question unsurpassed in quality, size and shape as a shipping variety. It has a thin, tough rind, the ribs of which are closely interlaced with gray netting. The average length is 6 inches by 4½ inches in diameter. They weigh about 2½ pounds each. The reddish orange flesh is very thick, fine-grained and spicy and of a flavor unexcelled by any other melon. They always command a much higher price than other sorts, and sell readily when other melons are a drug on the market. Our seed comes direct from the originator. Be sure to include with your order. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.

Rocky Ford Cantaloupe—This Melon, known on the bills of fare of the leading hotels and restaurants of America as the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, has become world-famous for its sweet, luscious, melting flesh, which is of captivating flavor. This Melon takes its name from the little town of Rocky Ford, Colorado, which has become as famous for its melons as is Baltimore for its oysters. The popularity of this Melon is best attested by the fact that about 1,000 carloads of them are annually shipped from Rocky Ford to all parts of the United States—to say nothing of the large quantities grown and shipped from other stations. It is safe to say that no melon has ever been so popular in the large city markets and has sold so readily at such high prices as the Rocky Ford. It is just the right size to serve in halves, and this fact, together with its delicious flavor, makes it ideal for that purpose. The vines are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, bearing an abundant supply of fruits during the entire season. The melon when ripe should have a silver-colored lace-like veiling, making it very attractive in appearance. The green flesh is very deep, very solid, yet so sweet and melting as to be eaten close to the rind. The seed cavity is very small. The average weight is about 1½ pounds. We carry a large stock of this seed. Write for special prices in large quantities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Paul Rose—An orange-fleshed sort, of suitable size for a basket melon and of the finest quality. Fruits oval, about 5 inches in diameter, and in general appearance similar to Golden Netted Gem. Very thick flesh, firm and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.

Banana—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from 15 to 20 inches in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Montreal Market—The largest of all nutmeg sorts. The fruits are round, flattened at the ends, and have very broad ribs. Flesh is green; fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.



Burrell's Gem Cantaloupes.

NOTICE.

If Cantaloupe Seed is wanted in five, ten, twenty-five or more pounds, special prices will be given.

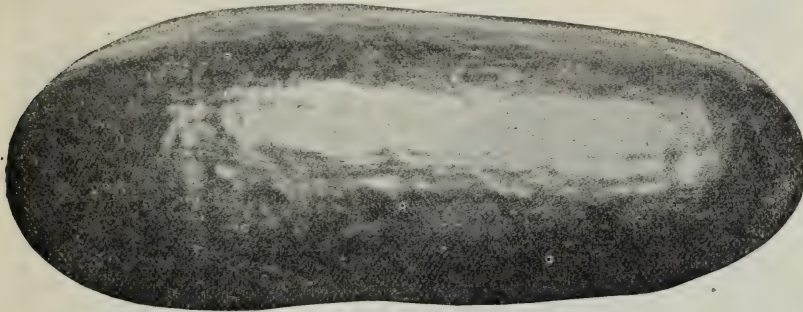
WATER MELONS.

The Water Melon Seed we offer are Southern-grown and are far superior to Northern-grown seed, which are frequently offered at much lower price.

The varieties of Melons listed here are all first-class, some being more suitable for one purpose and some for another. Our seeds have been grown by careful specialists, and can be depended on to produce good crops under favorable weather conditions. Melon seeds, like those of Cauliflower, are among those in which **quality** should be considered first and the **price afterwards**. You can not afford to take any risk with "cheap melon seed." **Recollections of quality remain long after the price is forgotten.**

Water Melons delight in a light, sandy soil, fully exposed to the sun. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill; when danger from insects is past, thin out to three plants.

One ounce of seed will make 20 or 30 hills; 4 pounds sufficient for an acre.



Watson Water Melon.

Watson Water Melon—

This Melon was introduced in Georgia three years ago, and to-day is considered one of the best Melons that have been grown in that section. It is of the long green variety, with small white veins running over the rind. The rind is thick, consequently is a good shipper for long distances. The meat is very red and of excellent quality. Our seed of this Melon has been grown on a farm of 700 acres. No other variety of Melon is grown on this farm.

We had one of these Melons sent us from Georgia this summer and found it one of the finest Melons we have ever seen, and we recommend it to our customers who want a first-class Melon, especially for shipping purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Halbert's Honey—Of splendid quality and especially desirable for home use or near-by market. Has a dark green, very thin rind, exceedingly attractive, meat so crisp and tender that well-ripened melons split ahead of the knife in cutting. Melons are long, blunt at both ends, and vines very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Kleckley's Sweet—The finest of all medium early Watermelons for home use. The rind is too thin and tender to stand long-distance shipment. The fruits are uniform in size, oblong in form; the skin is a rich dark green, the flesh bright scarlet; the seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. The flesh is rich, sugary and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Kolb's Gem—Largely grown by Southern shippers. The rind, though quite thin, is very tough, standing handling and shipment long distances without breakage. The flesh is of bright red and of fair quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Mountain Sweet—An old variety which is still popular in the cooler Northern States, where the large-fruited Southern sorts do not succeed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Dark Iceing—One of the best of Melons, possessing a delicious flavor. There are two varieties—a light and dark—skinned—differing in color only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Black Diamond—A famous new Melon. The color is rich, deep greenish black; rind thin, but quite tough—a good shipper; flesh rich, red, thick, firm, solid and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Ice Cream, or Peerless—Rind thin, light mottled green; flesh bright scarlet. Solid to the center. Sweet as honey. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60 cents.

Pride of Georgia—A variety from Georgia of excellent quality; attains large size when well cultivated. Very good. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Bradford—The vines are strong and healthy, producing a large number of attractively-shaped melons. The color is dark green with darker stripes. The flesh is of fine flavor and contains no stringy substance. Although the rind is thin, it is a desirable shipping Melon. Largely grown in the South, and particularly popular with market gardeners. The seeds are small, white, and are flecked with a brown spot. Fancy selected Southern-grown seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Mammoth Ironclad—Large fruits, nearly 2 feet long. Skin dark green with lighter stripes. Rind thin, but exceptionally tough. Flesh bright red, firm, solid and crisp, but rich and sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Alabama Sweet—The best Melon grown for shipping. Oblong, very large, dark green, faintly striped, very sweet, entirely stringless; very prolific; we cannot recommend this Melon too highly. Fancy selected Southern-grown seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Gray Monarch—Light green, oblong, large size, and good quality. In high favor for home use, shipping and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Triumph—Similar to Kolb's Gem, except darker green, and attains larger size. Splendid for shipping or growing for prizes where size counts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Cuban Queen—This magnificent variety was originally brought from the West Indies. The melons are of large size, oblong in form, slightly tapering at the stem end. Skin beautifully striped in dark and light green. Rind quite thin, but tough enough for shipping. Flesh bright red, remarkably firm, and of luscious quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Sweet Heart—Most popular for market. Large heavy fruit of oval or round form; skin very pale green, with distinct netted lines of a slightly darker shade. The large handsome fruits bear shipping well. The solid flesh is a deep rich red, crisp and melting; its luscious quality has made it a leading favorite in the markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Rattlesnake—A large, oblong variety, with decided stripes of light and deep green. Rind tough, and is one of the best shipping Melons. Flesh bright red and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Florida Favorite—A splendid Melon of very large size and excellent quality. Fruit long, dark green, mottled and striped with lighter shade; rind thin, but firm; flesh very bright deep red, very sweet, tender and excellent. Seed white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

Dixie—A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy, ripening its fruits earlier than most of the large sorts; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin, but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind and is of the best quality. This variety is highly esteemed, especially in the South. Seed black. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

SUPERIOR ONION SEED.

Thoroughly tested and of strongest vitality. We pride ourselves on supplying the very best Onion Seed that can be produced. The Onion is most successfully grown in a rich, sandy loam. Continued cultivation upon the same plot of ground, contrary to the general rule, rather improves the crop than otherwise. As early as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow the seed, in drills 14 inches apart, covering half an inch. When the plants can just be seen in the rows, commence hoeing, just skimming the surface. Subsequently weed thoroughly and carefully by hand. When the tops die, pull the onions and spread evenly over the ground; stir or turn until thoroughly dried, then cut the tops off $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the bulb.

Sow in March or April out doors. For large Onions, at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds per acre. For Sets, 40 to 60 pounds per acre. For Pickle Onions, 1 ounce sows 150 feet, 15 pounds per acre.



Red Wethersfield.

demands of the professional onion-growers located on such lands, we have developed this variety. The bulbs are large and uniformly spherical, with very small necks; the largest diameter below the center of the bulb; of a rich, orange-yellow color; enormous yielders and splendid keepers. No onion-grower can afford to plant inferior seed when such as this can be procured. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Large Red Wethersfield—Very popular, a sure and heavy yielder; the best keeper, grows to an immense size, solid, oval-shaped, flattened on top; skin purplish red, smooth and glossy; flesh white, slightly tinged with pink, strong flavored. The best variety for poor or dry soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

Large Red Globe—A handsome, dark red, globe-shaped Onion. It averages 3 inches in diameter and 9 to 10 ounces in weight. The bulbs have thin necks, which ripen down, forming a hard, solid globular bulb. This is a fine strain, which will please all who grow it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

White Portugal, or Silverskin—The bulbs are flat. It is of a mild, pleasant flavor, and is a splendid variety, both for home use and the market garden. It is extensively used for growing sets, for which it is well adapted on account of the shape of the bulb and its excellent keeping qualities. It is also used largely for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

White Barletta—This variety is most distinct on account of its earliness. It is of a beautiful waxy white color and grows $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, with finely-formed bulbs, slightly flattened at the top. Its earliness will highly recommend its use as a substitute for Onion sets. An excellent bunching and pickling sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Giant White Italian Tripoli—(El Paso, or Large Mexican.) Bulbs of large size and beautiful form, with pure pearly-white skin; of very mild flavor, and is excellent for slicing or for use in making salads. Under good cultivation bulbs can be raised in a single season, from seed, weighing from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Prize-Taker—It is one of the largest, handsomest and most profitable varieties grown. By sowing early and transplanting it can be grown to an extraordinary size. The Prize-Taker Onion is globe-shaped; of a clean, bright yellow or straw color. Has a small neck and ripens up hard. Keeps well until about midwinter. Flesh thick, white, mild and agreeable in flavor. It is easily grown, medium early in maturing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Southport Large Red Globe—With the exception, perhaps, of some of the white varieties, there is no Onion that realizes such high prices as this, its beautiful globe shape and rich purplish crimson color making it extremely desirable. It is a good keeper and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Southport White Globe—Large globe-shaped Onion, firm, fine-grained, mild flavor, keeps well. This is one of the handsomest Onions grown, of beautiful shape, clear white skin, and commands the highest market price. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Michigan Yellow Globe—Finest shape, best color and yields largest crop of any yellow Onion. The heaviest yield of onions is always obtained from rich black lands. On such soils it is found that a globe-shaped onion with a somewhat flattened base gives the largest returns, and to meet the

Extra Early White Pearl—The quickest growing of all the white sorts; makes large, pearly white onions, tender, mild, and of excellent flavor. The seed should be sown in the spring thickly and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers—The Danvers Onion was originally oval or nearly flat, and it has been thought by many that its small neck and splendid ripening habit could only be obtained in onions of that shape. We have by careful selection and breeding developed a strain which has to a remarkable degree the ripening habit and small neck of the original Danvers and yet is decidedly more globular in form, thus giving larger yields and handsomer bulbs without sacrificing any of the good qualities of the most popular of yellow Onions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15.

Yellow Flat Danvers—In moist localities this variety ripens earlier and more surely than the globe varieties. Skin pale yellow and very thin. Mild, fine-grained white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.15.

Australian Brown—Of Australian origin, this splendid, deep brown sort has proven a success where many other sorts have failed. It is adapted to a great variety of soils and is not easily affected by climatic conditions. It is extremely early, maturing four weeks before the Red Wethersfield. The flesh is firm, of mild flavor, and ripe bulbs will keep in good condition for nearly a year after they have been harvested. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

At the prices named, in quantities of 5 lbs. or over, we will deliver any of above varieties of Onion Seed to your nearest express or freight office. Charges prepaid.

STANDARD ONION SETS.

Bottom Sets. For spring planting. Three quarts of sets will plant a row 100 yards long.

White Onion Sets, pt., 5c; qt., 10c; pk., 60c.

Red Onion Sets, pt., 5c; qt., 10c; pk., 60c.

Yellow Onion Sets, pt., 5c; qt., 10c; pk., 60c.

BERMUDA ONIONS.

Genuine seed imported direct from the Island of Teneriffe. Very early sorts, grown extensively in the Bermudas and Southern parts of the United States for early shipping to Northern markets.

We try to assist truckers and gardeners to secure first-class crops by importing every year from the Island of Teneriffe fresh, genuine seeds. They usually arrive in this country between the first and fifteenth of September, and should be planted as soon as possible thereafter. Beware of cheap American-grown seeds—they will not give good results in the South.



Golden Guinea.

Golden Guinea Onion—A new variety grown especially for us in Teneriffe and introduced on the American market for the first time this season. It is better to look at than the White Bermuda, heavier, grows to a larger size and is better keeping than all other Bermuda Onions. The outside skin is a gilt color, beautifully shiny, and the skin itself is thin but strong. In shape it is flat, the flesh white, slightly suffused with gold color. We feel sure that this remarkable Onion will shortly command the interest and attention of Onion-growers throughout the United States. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.

Crystal White Wax—This new variety is a large, pure white, flat Onion. During the last two or three years it has become very popular with the large growers of Onions in the South, especially in southwest Texas. It does very well under Northern conditions and produces one of the mildest and sweetest of them all. It is very fine for slicing, the color being so clear and pure. The best seed is produced in Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Our stock is genuine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

White Bermuda—The bulbs are quite broad and flat in form. The color is not a clear white, as in our American varieties, but rather a pale straw; flesh crisp, solid and mild in flavor. The plants are extremely thin-necked, insuring even and early ripening. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Red Bermuda—Our Genuine Bermuda Red is a favorite for home use and home markets in many parts of the South. Pale waxy red, similar in form and early ripening to the Bermuda White, but grows larger in size, ranging from 3 to 4 inches in diameter; very flat and of a light pink color. The flesh is white, slightly suffused with pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

ONION SETS FOR FALL PLANTING.

Many of our customers are under the impression that Onion Sets are successful only when planted in the Spring; in this Southern climate splendid results are obtained by planting in the early Fall, and by this means you can have green Onions all winter or can make better progress in growing large Onions than by planting the seed. We will be in position to furnish the following varieties, grown from our own seed, shipment in August or September: Extra Early White Pearl, Crystal White Wax, Red and White Bermuda and Prizetaker. As the value of Onion Sets fluctuates, we make no set price, but will be glad to have you write us and will quote you lowest market price. Onion Sets are sold by weight, not by measure; they weigh 32 pounds to the bushel, and we ship our Fall Onion Sets in one and two bushel crates, this being the best and safest way to ship them. Transportation charges on all Sets must be paid by purchaser.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

One ounce sows 40 feet of drill, 15 pounds per acre. Plant in April or May. Matures in sixty or seventy days from planting.

This vegetable should be more generally grown, as it adds consistency and makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews, and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes.

White Velvet—A great improvement on the old White or the Green. The plant is of medium height, bearing a large crop of white, smooth pods, which retain their tenderness until nearly full sized. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Dwarf White—The longest podded variety; the plants are 2 feet high and are very productive. Mature pods long, greenish white, very thick and fleshy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows.

Mammoth Long Pod—The plant is dwarf growing, even in size and productive, maturing pods earlier than most sorts. The pods are long, slender, deep green, and remain tender much longer than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

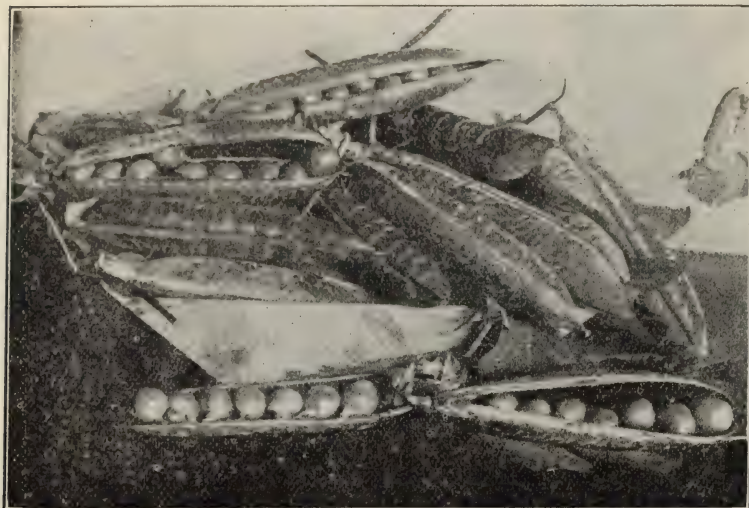
CHOICE GARDEN PEAS.

Peas succeed in any good garden soil, but, for earliest crops, a light, warm, and moderately rich soil is most suitable. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 inches deep, dropping the seeds 3 inches apart in the rows. The taller varieties need some support of either brush or wire netting.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels an acre.

NOTE.—All our seed Peas are grown far North, and are carefully hand-picked. They are grown from selected strains, and are critically rogued during the growing season. When ordered by freight or express, customer pays charges. In bulk, and 10c per pint, 15c per quart, if to be mailed.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.



Alaska Peas.

Little Gem—Height, 16 to 18 inches. The vines are of dwarf growth and produce an abundance of round, well-shaped pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, only three days after the American Wonder. The peas are green, wrinkled, of sweet, delicious flavor and excellent quality. One of the very best for family use. It remains fit for use longer than the American Wonder and Nott's Excelsior, and is thought by many to be sweeter. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

American Wonder—The earliest of the Dwarf, wrinkled varieties. Vines branching about 9 inches high and covered with well-filled pods containing five to eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well-flavored peas. Seed medium sized, generally flattened, wrinkled and pale green. We have taken great pains in growing our stock and know it to be much better than that usually offered. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

Telephone—Selected stock. Immensely productive. Leaves coarse; vines grow 4 feet high. They produce enormously, and eight or ten pods to a vine. The pods are very large; so well filled with peas of excellent quality that "Telephone" has become one of the most prominent late Peas to be grown for market. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

Bliss' Everbearing—Medium early, and remains a long time in bearing. Vine stout; about 18 inches high; bears six to ten broad pods, filled full of elegant peas; peas large, tender and of superior flavor. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

Gradus—An extra early, wrinkled Pea. The vine is similar in appearance to the Telephone, but only 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone, uniformly well-shaped, handsome and more attractive than those of the first earlies. The peas are very large, of splendid quality and beautiful color, which they retain after cooking. This variety is practically the same as that sold as Prosperity. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

Earliest of All, or Alaska—By careful selection and growing we have developed a stock of this smooth blue Pea of unequalled evenness in growth of vine and early maturity of pods which are filled with medium-sized, bright green peas of good flavor. Vines $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Seed small, smooth and bluish green in color. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75.

Nott's Excelsior—The best early Dwarf Pea. It combines the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder and earlier than Premium Gem. The peas, in sweetness and quality, are unsurpassed. Seed wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.50.

First and Best—The earliest and most even strain of white, extra early Peas in existence, maturing so well together that sometimes a single picking will secure the entire crop. Vines vigorous and hardy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high bearing three to seven straight pods, each containing five to seven medium-sized, smooth peas of fair quality. The seed is small sized, smooth, yellowish-white. The stock we offer is much superior to most on the market. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75.

Lee's Extra Early—18 to 24 inches. Among the strong claims that can be urged for this Pea may be noted the fact that it is the earliest, hardest, the most prolific and most profitable of all early sorts. Grows about 2 feet in height, ripens almost all at once; two pickings at most will take the whole crop. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75.

MAIN CROP AND LATE PEAS.

Melting Sugar—There is a class of Peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible-podded sorts is the Melting Sugar, of which we offer a very fine strain. The pods are very large, extremely tender, finely flavored and are borne in great abundance on vines 4 to 5 feet high. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50.

CHOICE GARDEN PEAS—MAIN CROP AND LATE PEAS—Continued.

Champion of England—4½ feet. A standard late variety, adapted to the requirements of the private planter and professional gardener. Peas dark green. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75.

Alderman—A very large podded, late, wrinkled variety of vigorous growth, 3½ to 4 feet high, producing straight pods from 4½ to 5 inches long, well filled with large peas of excellent flavor. Pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.

White Marrowfat—Grows 4 to 5 feet in height. Pods large, round, light green and well filled. Excellent for summer crop, but of inferior quality. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—Similar to White Marrowfat above, but the seed has a dark eye; used for late crop; an old-fashioned variety. Pt., 10c; qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25.



While we have made the prices as low as consistent, considering the quality of the seeds we offer, yet frequently when several pounds or bushels of seeds are wanted, we can make lower prices.

If Peas are wanted by mail or express prepaid, add 10 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart, for charges.

PARSLEY.

Very useful for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. The green leaves are used for flavoring or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to powder and kept in bottles until needed.

Parsley succeeds the best on rich, mellow soil. The seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in the spring, in drills 1 to 2 feet apart, and when the plants are well up, thin to 1 foot in the row. When the plants are about 3 inches high, cut off all the leaves; the plant will then start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and later, if these turn dull or brown, they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement. The Moss Curled variety makes beautiful border plants.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

Plain—Leaves flat, deeply cut, but not curled; often preferred on account of the very dark green color as well as the hardness of the plant and its superiority for flavoring. The curled sorts are more extensively used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Double Curled—Fine, dwarf, crimped leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Extra Curled Dwarf, or Emerald Parsley—This is a most beautiful variety. The moss-like leaves, of a handsome bright green color, are finely curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Champion Moss Curled—The plant in appearance resembles a tuft of green moss. The leaves are extra large, extra dark green, tender, crimped and curled. Just the thing for market men to sell in bunches of pot herbs. We recommend this sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Hamburg—The edible portion is the fleshy root. It is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

PARSNIPS.



roots are very smooth; the flesh is fine-grained and of most excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 45c.

One ounce of seed to 200 feet of drill.

Hollow Crown—An old standard sort, long, sweet, and very productive. One of the best for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 45c.

Guernsey—(Improved Half-Long.) A greatly improved strain. The roots do not grow so long as the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. It is a very heavy cropper. The

PEPPERS.

Peppers are indispensable as a seasoning for soups and meats. The large varieties are mainly used for this purpose, and for pickling. The mild, sweet varieties, like **Large Bell** and **Ruby King**, are used for mangoes, while the small-fruited sorts are best for sauces.

Peppers are more tender than most vegetables. The seed should be sown in a hot-bed, cold-frame, or, if no other convenience, a box in the window, and transplanted about the last of May. They can be sown in the open ground when the weather becomes warm and settled. Warm, mellow soil, well fertilized, should be used.

One ounce of seed for 1,500 plants.

PEPPERS—Continued.



Chinese Giant Pepper.

Chinese Giant—An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging 12 to 15 inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unexcelled for salad or stuffed as mangoes. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Sweet Mountain, or Spanish Mammoth—Plants very vigorous, of compact, upright growth. The fruit does not ripen until very late. It is very large and long, often 8 inches or more in length by 2 in diameter; very smooth and handsome, being, when fully mature, of a rich red color. Flesh very thick, sweet and mildly flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.

Ruby King—The most popular large-fruited Pepper. Very prolific. The pods are a beautiful bright red, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it is often sliced as a salad. Splendid for stuffing as mangoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.

Red Chili—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about 2 inches long, 1-3 to ½ inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—Plants vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit large, with thick, mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads and pickles; color bright red when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.

Long Red Cayenne—Beautiful and productive. Fruit 4 inches long, bright red, pointed pod; flesh thick and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.

Transplanted Pepper Plants—By mail, per doz., 25c; per 100, \$1.50; postpaid.

TWO NEW PEPPERS IMPORTED DIRECT FROM TENERIFFE, CANARY ISLANDS.

Cervantes—(Late variety.) A square fruit, very fleshy and of enormous size; while not the most prolific, we consider it the best Pepper produced. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Round King—Fruit round, of the same size and shape as a tomato; flesh solid, skin smooth and very sweet. Pk., 10c; oz., 40c.

PUMPKINS.

Avoid planting Pumpkins in the garden, as they will mix with cucumbers, melons, and other vines. Usually they are planted in the corn-field, dropping three or four seeds in every fourth hill. Pumpkins make excellent feed for hogs and cattle, and should be grown by every planter. **One pound of seed will plant 200 to 300 hills.**

Japanese Pie—Similar in shape and size to the well-known Cushaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes, turning to a rich golden yellow. Fruits mature early; the large neck is solidly meaty, and seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Chinese alphabet. Flesh deep yellow, of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field—Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. About 2 feet in diameter. A fine keeper. Thick flesh of extra fine quality. A fine sort for family and market use. It is also grown quite extensively for stock-feeding. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Improved Green-Striped Cushaw—A crook-necked variety, with green- and white-striped skin. The flesh is of rich yellow color, solid, fine-grained, very thick and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

White Cushaw, or Crookneck—Fine for table use, as well as for stock-feeding. The fruits have a hard creamy white shell, grow about 2 feet long, and the thick meat is of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Connecticut Field—An immensely productive, large orange-colored field Pumpkin, usually grown for stock-feeding, but it also makes good pies. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—Bell shape; medium size, thick flesh, skin creamy white, fine-grained, sweet, delicious. Very fine for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Mammoth Golden Cushaw—The genuine Cushaw; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very sweet and excellent for pies and good for baking. Delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Packets, ounces and ¼ pounds of Seed are postpaid by us. For bulk Seed, add 10c to pound, 10c to pint and 15c to quart prices.

Special prices on larger lots.

PEANUTS.

(22 pounds to bushel.)

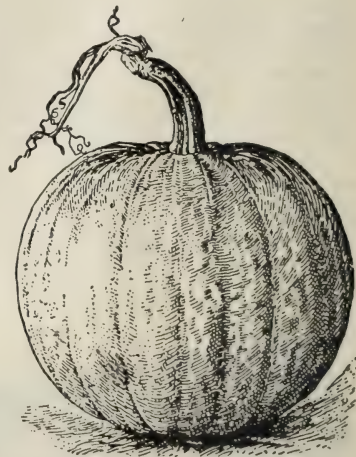
Culture—Shell the nuts and plant in April or May in drills 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping them 12 to 15 inches apart in the drill. Work occasionally, cultivating flat and keeping the land clean of weeds. **If by mail, add 10 cents per pound, for postage.**

Spanish—An early small-sized variety which is enormously prolific, and the kernels are very rich and fine flavored. It is also very largely grown for stock-feeding, the vines and roots pulled up and cured making excellent, nutritious hay or very fattening food for hogs. Per lb., 15c; by freight or express, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$6.

Improved Large Virginia—A very profitable variety to grow, and is easily cultivated; very erect; largest pods and kernels with fewer imperfect pods

than any other variety. The vines make valuable forage for stock. Per lb., 15c; by freight or express, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$6.

Tennessee Red—Best of all varieties, splendidly adapted to Southern soils, both black and sandy; 3 to 4 large nuts in each pod, very prolific, has made yield equal to 1¼ tons vines and pods per acre. Per lb., 15c; by freight or express, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$6.





Lee's Selected Scarlet Globe.

RADISHES.

For an early supply, sow in a hot-bed in February, care being taken to give abundant ventilation to prevent running to leaves. For open-air culture and succession, sow from middle of March until September at intervals of a week or ten days.

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 9 or 10 lbs. per acre, in drills.

Packets, ounces, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds mailed free. To pound prices add 10 cents for postage.

Lee's Selected Scarlet Globe Radish—For forcing in green-houses, hot-beds and cold-frames and for sowing in private gardens this is a perfect sort. It is very early, can be forced in eighteen days and will stand a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. Roots round, slightly oval shaped; color rich deep scarlet; flesh white and tender. To the market gardener especially do we recommend this most excellent Radish. The seed we offer is a specially selected strain grown in France. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

TRUCKERS AND MARKET GARDENERS

Wishing to buy seed in quantity will please mail us a list of your probable wants, so that we can quote you special prices.

LONG RADISHES.

Long Scarlet Short Top—A standard popular sort. Grows to 6 inches in length, matures in twenty-five days and can be used before it is fully grown. The roots grow half out of the ground, are very uniform in shape, smooth and very bright red in color. It remains crisp and tender until fully grown. Excellent either for the market or private garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Brightest Scarlet—(White Tipped.) One of the brightest and handsomest Scarlet Radishes known, and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. Roots mature in about twenty-five days from the time of planting and continue in good condition until full-grown, when they are as large in diameter, but a little shorter than Early Long Scarlet; has a small top and can be used for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger—A very excellent variety with long, very smooth white roots, which are crisp and tender, and is one of the most desirable of the white summer sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Improved Chartist—One of the very best for outdoor sowing in summer. Roots bright crimson in upper portion, shading to white at the tip. Comes in quite early, remaining crisp and mild much longer than many others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Teicle—A beautiful transparent white variety, about 3 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, with small tops; very crisp and brittle, and remains in good condition a long time; does not get pithy. Suitable for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Glass, or Cincinnati Market—In appearance this Radish is quite unique. It is very early, and is splendid for forcing or open ground. The tops are very small and they may stand close in the row. They grow straight and smooth, from 6 to 7 inches long. The flesh is very tender, crisp and delicious. This is a handsome variety, bright red in color, and remains in good condition for several days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Giant White Stuttgart—Skin and flesh white; of vigorous growth, maturing in five weeks. Remains crisp and brittle at all stages of growth. Remarkably slow in going to seed even in the severest heat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

White Strasburg—One of the best of the later sorts, of handsome ob-long shape, tapering to a point. Both skin and flesh are pure white, almost transparent; tender and of a delightful pungent taste. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing the seed, yet will continue to grow without losing its fine qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

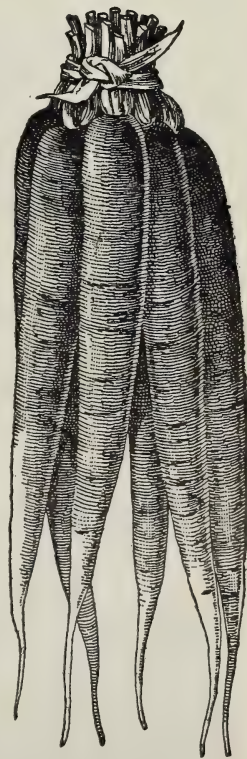
WINTER RADISHES.

Round Black Spanish Winter—This is a large, black-skinned Radish, much relished by the Germans. Flesh white and firm. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

California Mammoth White Winter—Is really a Chinese Radish, grown by the Chinese in California; 8 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; white, solid, and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Long Black Spanish Winter—Like Round Black Spanish Winter, but the roots are longer and perhaps slightly milder in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Chinese Rose Winter—(Scarlet Chinese.) One of the very best for fall and winter use, and popular with market gardeners. Bright rose color; flesh white and firm, of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.



Long Scarlet Short Top.

RADISHES—Continued.

EARLY ROUND AND OLIVE-SHAPED SORTS.



French Breakfast.

French Breakfast—A quick-growing, medium-sized Radish, rather oblong in shape; color a beautiful scarlet, except near the tip, where it is pure white. A splendid variety for the table on account of its excellent quality and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Scarlet Turnip—(White Tipped.) A splendid forcing sort, perfectly round or globe-shaped, deep scarlet at top, blending to pure white at bottom. Flesh white and of splendid quality. The top growth is very small. Very early, ripening in about twenty-one days. We have a splendid strain of seed of this desirable Radish, especially grown for our critical market gardeners' trade. It cannot be surpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Scarlet Turnip Radish—A very early, small, round Radish; entire Radish is a rich scarlet color. This splendid variety has always been a great favorite with market gardeners and for kitchen and garden alike. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early White Turnip—A medium-sized, round variety, grown very largely for summer use. Has a small top and pure white skin. The flesh is waxy, mild and crisp. While generally used for outdoor culture, this makes a good variety for forcing. It takes about thirty days to mature and remains fit for use a long time after reaching edible size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Scarlet Globe—As a forcing Radish, Early Scarlet Globe is the best in every way, bearing the heat requisite for forcing without becoming pithy or spongy. It is handsome in both form and color, a beautiful oval and a rich scarlet; the flesh is crisp, tender, juicy and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Early Deep Scarlet, Olive-Shaped, Short Leaf—This is an excellent deep red, olive-shaped forcing sort, typical in its very small tops and early maturing roots, which should be pulled just as soon as in condition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

MIXED RADISHES.

We have had considerable demand for seed of many different varieties of Radishes mixed, and so this mixture is now offered to our customers. For a small garden or when many sorts are preferred this seed will give, at small expense, a large yield of early, medium and late sorts, lasting several weeks, nearly all shapes, sizes and kinds are included. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

Rhubarb, also known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is grown for its leaf stalks, which are stewed and also used for pies and tarts.

Immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without it. Sow in drills 18 inches apart and 1 inch deep. Thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. In the fall prepare the permanent bed by trenching 2 feet deep, mixing a liberal quantity of manure with the soil. Into this set the plants about 5 feet apart each way. The stalks should not be cut until the second year. One ounce should give about 500 plants.

Victoria—Leaf stalks tall and large. Sometimes weighing 2 pounds each. Skin thick and red-stained. Pulp quite acid. Productive and profitable for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Linnaeus—The earliest variety grown. Desirable for market or family garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Rhubarb Roots—We supply undivided roots. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

Sow in March, in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows about 2 feet apart. Thin out the plants to 6 inches apart; cultivate frequently to keep free from weeds. Perfectly hardy and can remain in the ground all winter.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—Grows very large here, resembling a good-sized parsnip; well flavored, mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

SORREL.

The improved varieties of Sorrel, when well-grown and cooked like spinach, make a palatable dish. Sow in drills early in spring and thin the seedlings to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in about two months and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

Large-Leaved French—The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

TOBACCO.

If by mail, add 10c per pound, to pay postage.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—This variety is a staple crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Sweet Oronoco—Used for first-class plug fillers and makes, when sun cured, the best natural chewing leaf. A favorite for the "Homespun" wherever known. Known as "Little Oronoco" in some localities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

SPINACH.

Undoubtedly the finest greens that can be grown. There is a big market for gardeners who supply their customers with Spinach. It is an abundant yielder. For summer use, sow early in the spring, in deep, rich soil; sow in drills about 1 foot apart, cover 1 inch deep. For a continued supply of "greens," resow every two or three weeks throughout the season, and for real early spring use, sow the winter varieties about the first of September, and protect by covering with straw. Soak seed in hot water before planting. One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds in drills or 15 pounds broadcast will plant an acre.

Bloomsdale, or Savoy-Leaved—The earliest variety and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. The plant is of upright growth, with thick, glossy, dark green leaves, pointed but quite broad, and crumpled or blistered like those of Savoy cabbage. It is hardy and grows rapidly to a suitable size for use, running to seed quickly in warm weather. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Broad Flanders—One of the most vigorous and strongest growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, bright green, and quite thick. A very desirable sort. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Thick-Leaved Round—One of the best market sorts for spring or autumn sowing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

SPINACH—Continued.

Prickly Winter—A very hardy variety and will withstand severe weather better than any other sort. It is used largely for fall sowing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Victoria—This variety is an acquisition to the list of Spinach; it matures later, but is of remarkably fine texture, of the deepest green, heavily crimped, thick, fleshy leaves, deep red stem. It is now grown extensively by the truckers of our markets. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 30c.

Special prices on large quantities of Spinach.

SQUASH.

Summer Squash requires 1 oz. to 30 hills; winter sorts 1 oz. to 15 hills. Three to four lbs. per acre. Plant in May or June.

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure with the soil, to the hill. Plant four or six seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 feet apart, the running sorts 8. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill.



Early White Bush Scallop Squash.

Early White Bush Scallop—Also called Patty Pan. A well-known variety of dwarf habit and upright growth. Surface comparatively smooth; color creamy white. The variety matures fruits a little earlier than Mammoth White Bush Scallop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop—The fruit is a beautiful, clear waxy white, instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop. It is superior to that variety in size and beauty, and is quite uniformly warted. The handsomest of the scalloped Squashes. The stock we offer is exceptionally true to type. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Yellow Bush Scallop—A very early, flat, scallop variety of large size; color yellow, flesh pale yellow and well flavored. Has a very small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Hubbard—One of the best of the Winter Squashes; flesh bright orange-yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; keeps well through the winter, boils or bakes exceedingly dry and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. Our stock is carefully selected in regard to quality of the flesh and color of the shell, and is much superior to that sold as Chicago Warted or Warty Hubbard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White Summer Crookneck—Introduced in 1895. This excellent variety is the result of years of careful breeding and selection, and it is now one of the most fixed and distinct of our Summer Squashes. The fruit is similar in size and shape to the Summer Crookneck, but of an ivory white color and unsurpassed in quality. We recommend this sort as one of the best of the summer varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

Golden Summer Crookneck—Early and prolific. The fruits are of the true crook-neck type, heavily warted, and of light golden color. Fruits when matured are about 1 foot long. One of the most popular sorts for home and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.

We make every effort to have LEE'S SEED mean the best quality in everything we handle. If you have any difficulties with our goods, write us. We can help you.

TOMATOES—Reliable and Selected Seed.

There are many varieties of Tomatoes; some are quite distinct, others have been superseded by improved sorts. Our carefully revised list contains all the desirable ones up to date.

We make a specialty of growing superior Tomato Seed. It is all saved with the greatest care from selected fruit. In the list below we offer the best of the old varieties, as well as improved varieties of recent introduction. Tomato plants supplied in season.

For early crops sow in hot-bed, green-house, or inside the window or sitting-room, where the temperature does not fall below 65 degrees, in February or March, transplanting—to secure stockiness—when 3 inches high, to pots, cold-frames, or other parts of the bed, and about 5 inches apart. After all danger of frost is over, transplant finally to open ground, 4 to 6 feet apart.

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

Lee's Market Gardener—(Color Purple.) We believe this to be the best early Tomato we have ever offered. It is earlier in maturing than the Beauty, the fruits produced average more nearly globe-shaped, are heavier, equally as firm, smooth and suitable for shipping. The fruits are of good size throughout the season, which is unusual in so early a variety. We recommend this as the best Tomato of its class. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Matchless—A very popular Tomato in the East. Fruit large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. Flesh rich, bright red color and of fine quality, although possibly not quite as firm as Improved Trophy or Stone. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Lee's Market Gardener.

TOMATOES—Continued.

Dwarf Champion—A purplish pink variety forming a strong, erect, bushy plant 2 feet high. Often sold as a tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and of good flavor. Desirable for forcing, as it can be planted close to the glass and more closely on the bench than the tall-growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Golden Queen—(Queen of the Yellows.) Solid, smooth, large in size, and ripens early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve. This Tomato should be grown in every home garden; its flavor is better and more delicate than that of the red varieties, the flesh finer-grained and very tender. Try it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Earliana—The earliest smooth, bright red Tomato of good size. It has been developed in the light, warm soil of southern New Jersey, where effort is made to market Tomatoes at the earliest possible date. It is so far superior in hardness, setting of fruits, size and smooth, uniform shape, that it is now planted exclusively in that section. The plants are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely. The Tomatoes are quite uniform in size and of smooth, regular form, averaging 3 inches in diameter and from 2 to 2½ inches in depth. They are fleshy, solid and excellent for shipping purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Livingston's Globe Tomato—Is an extra good all-round sort, of a distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a very beautiful variety, and on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit than any other sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.

Stone—One of the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large Tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, deep scarlet, slightly flattened, very large and astonishingly heavy. The quality is unexcelled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

June Pink—Ripens as early as Sparks' Earliana and ten days to two weeks earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel. It is an enormous bearer, clusters of six to ten fruits being borne both at the crown and at the forks of the branches. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth and attractively shaped, without cracks or any green core. It will average 2½ to 3 inches in diameter and 2 to 2½ inches in depth. The skin is reasonably tough, so that it is excellent for shipping. In color it is a bright, pleasing pink, and in markets where a pink Tomato is desired will bring 25 per cent more in price than any red variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Dwarf Stone—Vine dwarf, but vigorous and productive. While maturing with the later sorts, the bright red fruit is of good color, exceedingly smooth, and very solid. We consider this the best of the large-fruited Dwarf Tomatoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Early Detroit—The latest new Tomato. The vine is a better yielder and more vigorous than that of Acme. Not only are more fruits produced, but they average more nearly globe-shaped, are heavier and are equally as firm, smooth, and suitable for shipping. The fruits are of good size throughout the season, which is unusually long for so early a variety. We are confident that this rare combination of very desirable features will soon bring Early Detroit into general prominence as the best Tomato of its class. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Ponderosa—The largest-fruited Tomato in cultivation and of fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong, rather open growth; fruits largely oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy with small seed-cells; of fine, sweet flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more. We offer a selected strain that produces Tomatoes smoother in form and very meaty—"solid as a rock." Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.

Acme—Vine large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruit very early and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by the frost. Fruit purplish pink in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks and stands shipment well. Flesh solid and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



June Pink.

Beauty—A decided favorite for either home market or shipping purposes. Hardy, productive, large size, always smooth, glossy crimson with a slight tinge of purple. A great favorite with Florida and long-distance shippers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES.

FOR PICKLES, PRESERVES, ETC.

Peach—These are excellent for eating raw. The fruits resemble a peach, even to the skin, which is covered with a slight bloom, as in a peach or nectarine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Strawberry, or Winter Cherry—A distinct species. Plants of a low-spreading growth and immensely productive. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk. Of very sweet flavor, highly esteemed for preserving or making pies. They are also excellent to eat raw as fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Transplanted Tomato Plants—These plants are grown from seed supplied by us, thus insuring genuineness of all the plants we offer. Write for special quotations on larger quantities. Per doz., 15c; per 100, \$1, by express, not prepaid. Special prices in lots of 1,000 or over.

While we have made the prices as low as consistent, considering the quality of the seed we offer, yet frequently, when several pounds or bushels of seed are wanted, we can make lower prices.

TURNIPS.

Sow in drills from 12 to 18 inches apart, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. In this climate we sow from the 25th of July until the middle of August. Swede or Rutabaga Turnips should be sown the first of June, the rows being about 18 inches apart, and the plants in the rows not less than 10 inches. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of row; and two to three pounds are required for an acre in drills.



Purple-Top White Globe.

Extra Early White Milan—The earliest Turnip. Tops very small, distinctly strap-leaved and growing very erect and compact. Bulbs form earliest of any sort. The clean white roots are smooth, flat, symmetrical and handsome in appearance. The flesh is white, tender and sweet. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Extra Early Purple-Top Milan—A white variety, purple top and strap leaf. This, with the White Milan, is the earliest of all Turnips. Remains in good condition a long time. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early White Flat Dutch Strap-Leaved—Matures only a week after the earliest Milan, but keeps much longer in fine condition. The skin is pure white, the flesh is mild, juicy and of best table qualities. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Purple-Top White Globe—Of a perfect globe shape, about 6 inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp, and of quick growth. A good keeper and is fine for market. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaved—The most popular sort. A general favorite with all, and more largely grown than any other Turnip; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills, and will form good-sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Rather flat and of medium size. Color purple above ground, white below; flesh white, fine-grained and tender. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

New White Egg—A very excellent variety. Nearly oval or egg-shaped. Flesh firm and fine-grained, and of snowy whiteness. Its flavor is of the very best. Particularly desirable for table. Can be sown as late as the middle of August. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Seven Top—Does not produce a good root, but is extensively grown in the South for the tops, which are used as greens. Very hardy and will grow all winter. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Cow Horn—Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top. Carrot-shaped, grows nearly half out of the ground and slightly crooked. Delicate and well flavored; a rapid grower and considered good for market use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Purple-Top Yellow Aberdeen—Roots medium sized, round; flesh pale yellow, tender and sugary; the plant is hardy, productive and keeps well. It is an old, esteemed variety, considered as approaching very nearly to the Rutabaga in hardness and firmness of texture. It is valuable for feeding cattle, for which use it is extensively grown. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Pomeranian White Globe—Very productive, in good soil roots frequently grow from 10 to 12 pounds. Good for table or stock-feeding. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Large Amber Globe—One of the best yellow-fleshed varieties for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine-grained and sweet; color of skin yellow, top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and is a good cropper; very popular in the South. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

RUTABAGA, OR SWEDE TURNIPS.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnips are superior to any other vegetable root grown for cattle, horses and sheep. The animals thrive and fatten on Rutabagas, Carrots and Mangels.

Skirving's Purple-Top—Flesh yellow. A good keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

When five to ten pounds, or larger quantities, are required, special prices will be quoted.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS.

We grow large quantities of Vegetable Plants and Roots, and can supply all the varieties listed below in the proper season.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Conover's Colossal—Two-year roots. Per doz., 25c, postpaid; per 100, 75c; per 1,000, \$6.50.

Palmetto—Two-year roots. Per doz., 25c; per 100, 75c; per 1,000, \$6.50.

Columbian Mammoth—Two-year roots. Per doz., 25c, postpaid; per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7.50.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Ready after March 15th. Per doz., 10c; per 100, 50c; per 1,000, \$3.50.

EGG PLANT, New York Improved Large Purple—Ready in April. Per doz., 25c; per 100, \$1.75.

HORSE RADISH SETS—Per doz., 20c; per 100, \$1, postpaid.

PEPPER PLANTS—Ready in April. Per doz., 25c; per 100, \$1.50, postpaid.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Strong roots. Each, 20c; per doz., \$2. Small roots, 15c each; per doz., \$1.50.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS—Per 100, 35c; per 1,000, \$2.50. Yellow Yam, Southern Queen, Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall, Early Jersey or Nansemond.

TOMATO PLANTS—Ready in April. Per doz., 15c; per 100, \$1.

PLEASE NOTE.—We send Vegetable Plants and Roots by express only at buyer's expense. Special prices to buyers of lots.

SELECTED SEED POTATOES.

Plant in rows 3 feet apart, eight bushels to the acre. Potatoes are forwarded by express or freight, as directed, but purchaser must take risks from freezing or heating.

The Seed Potatoes we send out are seed potatoes in every sense the word **Seed** should imply. They are not only the best we can supply, but the best to be had from any source at any price. To that end they will be not only strictly true to name, but hand - sorted, selected stock, such as anyone will be proud to plant.



Irish Cobbler.

shallow eyes, and of good appearance. They are of fine texture, good quality, cook mealy and white. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Burbank—(A Standard Late Variety.) Continues in good demand and is more largely used than any other. It is of good size, of fine form and an excellent yielder. The flesh is white, very mealy and of fine flavor and quality. The best Potato for baking. This variety is well adapted to heavy soils. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

The Early Triumph—(Bliss.) This variety was introduced many years ago by Mr. B. K. Bliss, of New York. The Triumph attained at that time no particular favor, but all of a sudden its virtues became appreciated and the demand for it was so great that it sold readily in carload lots for three times the price of ordinary seed potatoes. There is good reason why the "Triumph" should be popular. It is from seven to ten days earlier than the Ohio, and that often means a difference of many dollars in the crop. We believe that potato-growers will do well to plant liberally of them the coming spring, as there is sure to be an almost unlimited demand for the seed from the Mississippi Valley, where thousands upon thousands of acres of Potatoes are grown each year for the early market. The potato is of good size, squared at ends. Skin is red, flesh is very white and firm. It is productive, and for several years to come will probably command a higher price among potato-buyers than any other sort. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

SEED SWEET POTATOES.

Choice Stock Grown and Handled Expressly for Seed Purposes.—Please order early, giving date you wish them shipped. We do not ship until planting time. We pack Seed Sweet Potatoes for shipment in boxes and barrels with greatest care, but, as Sweet Potatoes are very susceptible to climatic changes, we assume no responsibility for their condition after leaving our hands. The following can be supplied:

Yellow Jersey, or Nansemond—Fine old favorite. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Southern Queen—Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veins, or very few; it is earlier, oval in shape. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

We make special prices for larger quantities. If you bed out several barrels, it may pay you to write us before you buy your seed.

Nancy Hall—A yellow potato, resembling somewhat the Yellow Yam, but not so long and thicker and maturing earlier. Market price.

Sweet Potato Plants.—We can supply these in their season in any desired quantity. For prices on these and any other vegetable plants, see page 23. For large quantities, special quotations will be given on application.

Extra Early Cobbler—(Irish Cobbler.) One of the most reliable first-early Potatoes ever sent out. It ripens almost with the Early Ohio and is so uniform that every hill seems to ripen at one time. The yield is very large for an early variety—equal to some of the late ones. Form oval and round; skin lightly netted, creamy white and having few eyes, which are quite shallow—some even with the surface. Flesh pure white and of the finest quality—not exceeded by any early variety. Keeps perfect until spring, when it starts large, strong and vigorous sprouts. Its strong growth, earliness, uniformity, large yield, fine quality and very handsome appearance has brought the Extra Early Cobbler right to the front as a profitable variety for market or home use. **Choice Sorted Northern-grown Stock.** Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Early Ohio—A favorite variety among gardeners everywhere, and particularly well suited to light or loamy soil, though it succeeds well nearly everywhere. The tubers are oval, have few eyes, smooth skin, color white, slightly flushed with rose, and is of excellent quality. A favorite sort for early market or family use. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Early Six Weeks—A very early Potato, claimed to mature in six weeks, and especially recommended for early markets and family use. A very large yielding variety, smooth skin, slightly blushed, claimed to mature in six weeks, and especially recommended for early markets and family use. A very large yielding variety, smooth skin, slightly blushed, good quality, cook mealy and white. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Early Rose—Doubtless the best known of all early Potatoes. It has been a great favorite for many years. Some growers declare it has never been excelled either in quality or productiveness by newer varieties. Early Rose Potatoes are long in shape, of good size, and in color a light pink. They cook dry and mealy. Now is your opportunity to secure seed stock of this prime variety. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Carman No. 3—(The Best Main Crop Potato.) The Carman No. 3 is already rivaling in popularity the Burbank, and is undoubtedly a much better Potato. Without any exception whatever, it is the greatest yielding Potato ever introduced. The tubers are borne very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. It is of a large size and of the shapeliest form. Eyes are few and shallow. It is a perfect keeper, and is not surpassed as a table variety. Skin and flesh of extreme whiteness. It has no hollow heart or any dark parts. We recommend this Potato to our customers as being unqualifiedly the best of all late sorts. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Seed Potatoes by Mail—We will send any varieties offered herein by mail or express, prepaid, at 25c per lb. A good way to get a start with a change of seed.

Yellow Yam—Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently when baked the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without doubt the best Potato for family use. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

LEE'S THOROUGHbred FIELD CORN.

One bushel of Field Corn Seed will plant from five and one-half to seven acres, according to variety and whether the hill or drill method of planting is followed. Lee's Thoroughbred Field Corn

Seed only costs you 40 or 50 cents for sufficient seed to plant an acre. We

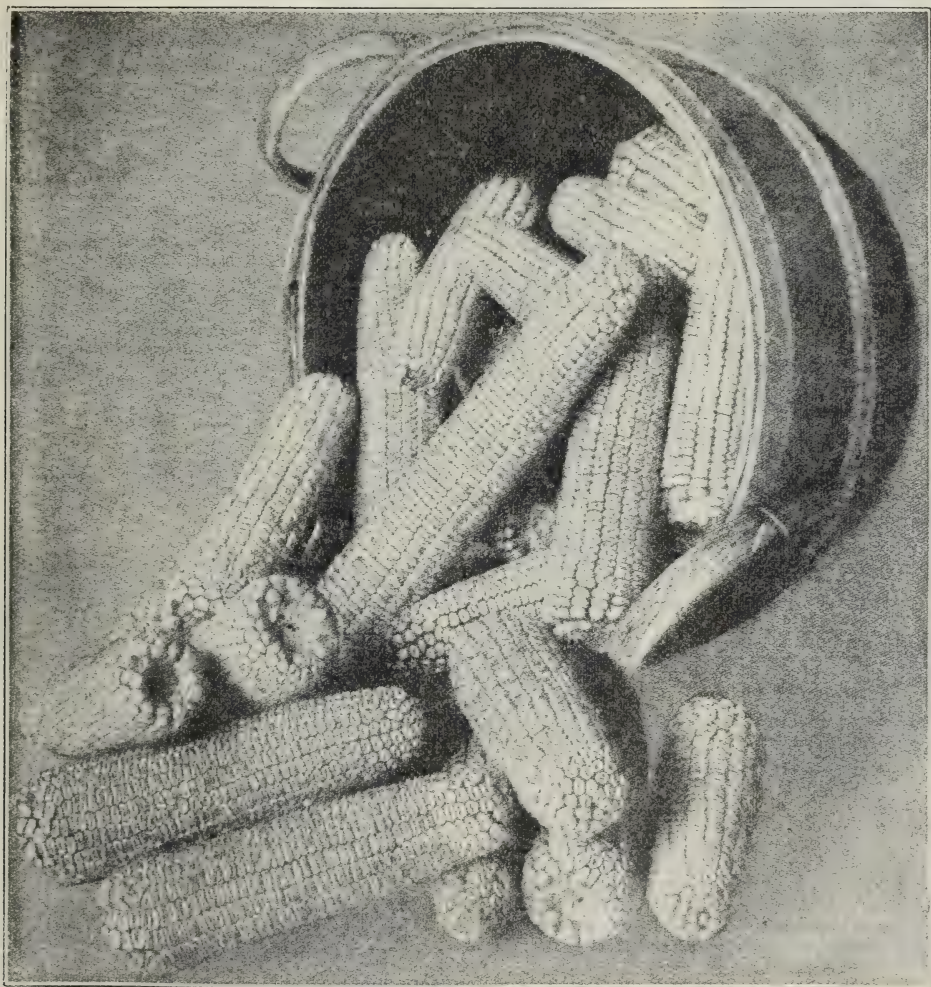
earnestly urge you to plant the best Field Corn Seed

that our many years of experience has been

able to produce. Our strains

are pure.

Seed Corn Is Our Specialty. We have expended a great deal of time, hard work, hard thinking and money in the effort to produce Corn that would meet all the demands and requirements of our Southern planters, and we believe that we can now rest beneath our laurels, for we offer you this year three varieties which we know to be unsurpassed by anything, no matter where you get it nor what you pay for it—**there is no better Corn than Lee's Prize-Winner, Stephens' Ivory Dent and Green County Yellow Dent.** These three varieties have been planted, fertilized and grown under Government supervision and according to Government standards, and the results more than justify the trouble taken in cultivation.

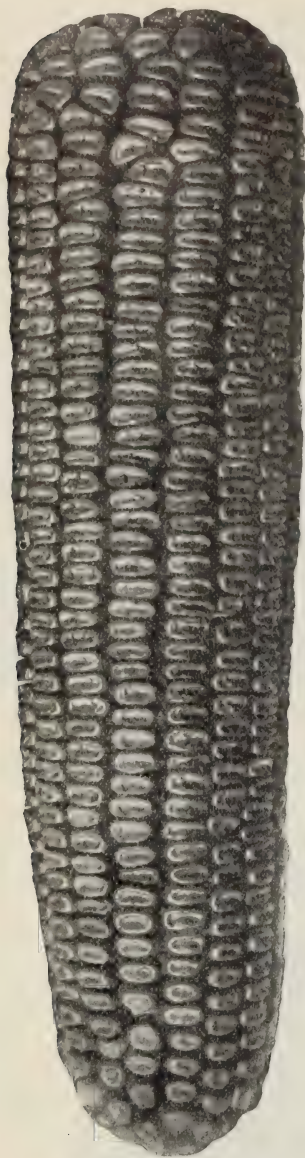


Lee's Prize-Winner.

Lee's Prize-Winner—This Corn was grown from our own seed by growers who have become expert Corn-growers as the result of years of attention given to this one line of work—we are offering it this season for the first time. This remarkable Corn was shown at the three Corn Exhibitions of this State, at Greenwood and Ft. Smith, where it won first prize, and also the State Fair at Hot Springs, where it again carried off a premium, wherefore we feel that it has truly merited the name of **Lee's Prize-Winner**. Mr. Hayden, the Government Expert, under whose direct supervision this Corn has been grown, states that he believes this will mark a new era in the Corn-growing industry of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. The planters in this locality have for years been looking for a large-eared, long-grained seed corn; I claim for this Corn the greatest number of rows to the cob, and the longest, deepest grains of any Corn, making it the best appearing shelled Corn ever originated. It grows rapid, strong and rank and will outyield any Corn ever grown in this section; the stalks are from 7 to 10 feet high and well set up from the ground, the ears are very large and kernels very long, with a medium-sized red cob. We cannot too highly recommend this Corn to our customers, as we feel that its success is absolutely phenomenal. Qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4; bags extra, 22c each.

Sample mailed on request.

THOROUGHbred FIELD CORN—Continued.

**Stephens' Ivory Dent.**

grow to a good height and make excellent and nutritious fodder. We consider this a valuable Corn to grow, and it is strongly recommended by the Experiment Stations of this State as well as Oklahoma. Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50; bags extra, 22c each.

Samples mailed on
request.

Stephens' Ivory Dent—Another magnificent variety that we are introducing to our customers this season for the first time; it is very prolific, producing an extremely large ear, cob white, 18 rows to the ear. This will yield as much as 75 bushels to the acre; the ears are borne about 4 feet from the ground, making it extremely easy to handle; the foliage is large, healthy and makes unusually fine fodder. The peculiar ivory color of this Corn makes it distinct from all other white Corns, and especially desirable for meal purposes. We should like for you to try at least a small quantity of this Corn, feeling sure of your satisfaction with the result. Qt., 20c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4; bags extra, 22c each.

White Wonder—We handle large quantities of this excellent Corn every year, and we believe it has given the finest results of any Corn we have ever sold. The 101 Ranch farms about 15,000 acres, the greater portion of which is devoted to corn and wheat. They have tried all varieties of Corn and find that White Wonder gives the best results of the white varieties, and they are now growing about 5,000 acres of this variety. Mr. Miller, of the 101 Ranch, says: "We have known several seasons where this Corn made 80 to 100 bushels per acre, while other varieties made from 35 to 50 bushels. After trying many varieties of Corn, we find that the White Wonder gives the best satisfaction in yield and quality. It ripens at the same time as the earliest varieties, and is the only large-eared Corn we know of that ripens so soon. Being a luxuriant and rapid grower, it shades the ground early in the season, thus conserving the moisture and enabling the corn to withstand the drought. In selecting the ears for seed, we have chosen them from stalks having broad leaves and short, heavy joints, until this has become a fixed characteristic of the White Wonder." Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75; bags extra, 22c each.

Lee's Green County Yellow Dent—We introduced this Corn to our Southern planters in 1909 and we have never received as many congratulatory letters with reference to any one variety of seed as we have in regard to this Corn. The ears are heavy and well filled, kernels very deep, of a rich yellow color and packed closely on the cob from tip to butt. No Corn excels in quality the Green County Yellow Dent. The stalks

**Green County Yellow Dent.**

NORTHERN-GROWN THOROUGHbred FIELD CORN.

Iowa Silver Mine Corn—The introducer of this variety of Corn says: "The most marvelous variety of Corn ever offered, and which will surprise everyone who plants it. If the farmers take hold of this as they should, it will revolutionize the Corn-growing of the country. Stalks grows to a height of about 7 or 8 feet and sets the ears about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet from the ground. Just the right height for easy picking. It is early, matured last year in less than ninety-five days. The cob dries out rapidly, so that it is ready for the market very early.

This variety is more generally grown throughout the Corn belt and is more widely and favorably known than any other white Corn. It is a sure cropper; very early, deep grain, pure white, and a good Corn in every way. It seems to have the faculty of producing a better crop on old, thin land than any other Corn, as it seems to adapt itself to unfavorable conditions. The ears bear 16 rows, very straight and close together. For early maturity, we believe this Corn will give better results than any other white variety. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bags extra, 22c each.

St. Charles—(White.) An old, well-known variety. Is peculiarly adapted to bottom land, but does well on prairie or upland in a favorable season. A valuable sort for ensilage, owing to its heavy leaf growth. Grains are pearly white, deep and set on a red cob, with 18 to 24 rows. We always have a large demand for this variety from our customers everywhere. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bags extra, 22c each.

Wisconsin White Dent—First introduced by us three years ago. It is 16- to 20-rowed, deep-grained, medium-sized ear, with a small cob. Will withstand a great amount of dry weather and make a crop when most other varieties fail. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bags extra, 22c each.

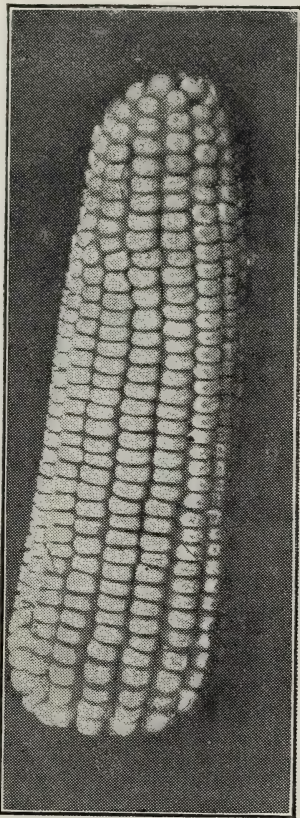
Champion Early White Pearl—An extra early pure white Dent variety. Very productive and exceedingly heavy. The grains are extra deep and wide, two of them will more than span the cob, which is small. The ears grow large and long, weighing from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each; filling out to a remarkable degree at both ends of the cob. The cob is white and of medium size. The grain is pure white, heavy and long, with the rows set close together. It makes a good meal corn, and, being soft, is also good for feed. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bags extra, 22c each.

Hickory King Corn—This has the largest grains with the smallest cob of any white corn. So large are the grains and so small the cob that on an ear broken in half a single grain will almost completely cover the cob section. Of strong growth, the stalks take a firm hold in the ground and stand upright. It yields splendid crops on light soil, and is undoubtedly the most productive white Field Corn for the South. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75; bags extra, 22c each.

Lee's Improved Mexican June Corn—(White Kernel.) This variety has become a known quantity among the most progressive farmers, having proven itself worthy of a high place in the hearts of Southern growers. There are only a few localities where the true sort can be found, and we have been fortunate in securing a limited quantity, which has given our customers the highest degree of satisfaction. The genuine Mexican Dwarf variety grows 6 to 8 feet high, has medium-sized grains, and matures in about 110 days. None of the varieties should be planted before June 1st, and will come to maturity and make splendid yields planted as late as July 1st. It has drought-resisting qualities possessed by no other Corn, and at times during drouthy periods wilts and looks ruined, yet with the cool nights of August and September it recuperates to a truly surprising degree, and matures into splendid yields. **Remember not to plant too early.** June 1st to July 1st is the proper time. Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50; bags extra, 22c each.

Lee's Improved Blue Mexican June Corn—Habit and growth same as above, but the kernels are white and blue mixed. Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50; bags extra, 22c each.

Shoe Peg—A long, deep-grained corn with a very small cob. Will shell out 60 to 65 pounds of shelled corn to 70 pounds of ear corn. Pk., 75c; bu., \$2.50; bags extra, 22c each.



Iowa Gold Mine Corn—A splendid Yellow Dent variety. This Corn is identical in appearance and habit of growth, in size of ear and earliness and in productiveness with the Iowa Silver Mine, and everyone who has tried it is enthusiastic in praise of this splendid variety. It is early. Ears are not excessively large, but of good size and symmetrical. Color a bright golden yellow, shining like a new coin direct from the mint. Grain is very deep, cob small, and therefore dries out nearly as soon as it ripens. 70 pounds of ear corn makes 60 to 62 pounds of shelled corn, and in hauling it to the market it weighs out five bushels more to the wagon-load than common varieties in the same size wagon. 70 pounds of corn on the ear have given 64 pounds of shelled corn and only 6 pounds of cobs. This is unparalleled and cannot be equaled by any other Corn in the world.

The kernels are deep, wedge shape. Our Corn has been carefully grown, selected, cleaned and tested. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bags extra, 22c each.

Legal Tender—Ninety days. Pure yellow color, enormous, large long ears, with deep grains on a very small cob. This Corn was first introduced by us ten years ago, and from data which we have gathered from our customers who have grown it, we find it to be the largest producing yellow Corn ever to our knowledge introduced in the South. If you want to fill your cribs, plant Legal Tender. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bags extra, 22c each.

Golden Beauty—This is one of the largest grained and most handsome varieties of yellow Corn that we have ever seen. The ears have bright golden yellow grains, of remarkable size and completely filled out to the extreme end of the cob. The cob is unusually small; when broken in half, the grains will generally reach across. The richness of color and fine quality of grain makes it very superior for grinding into meal. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firmly on the ear. The stalks take a strong hold in the ground and grow vigorously to a height of 8 to 10 feet. The ears are not liable to smut or rotten ends. Matures in about 105 days. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50; bags extra, 22c each.

Squaw Corn—Quite a popular novelty, having a long, slender ear, with a variety of colored grains—red, white, blue, speckled, presenting a very novel and pleasing appearance. Makes fine roasting ears; will make two crops when planted early and late. Some stalks yield two or three ears. Try it. It will please you. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75; bags extra, 22c each.

Prices quoted do not include bags. White, seamless sacks holding 2½ bushels will be furnished for 22c each; bushel bags, 15c each; half-bushel bags, 10c each; peck bags, 8c each.

RECLEAVED GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

Quotations on Grass Seed subject to market changes.

Fully appreciating the great importance to the farmer of good field crops, we continue to give very close attention to this department of our business, exercising the utmost care to secure the best varieties, thoroughly cleaned, and of the finest possible quality. Many large farmers are numbered among our patrons.

The prices given below are NET, free on cars this city, purchasers paying all transportation charges; new seamless grain bags, 22c each extra. Where customers are in need of large quantities, we will be pleased to quote them, on application, the lowest prices that the market will justify at the time. Tell us as nearly as possible how much you require.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne Clover—Is perennial and lasts from eight to ten years; the roots penetrate from 10 to 15 feet into the ground. For a permanent meadow it does best on alluvial soil. Sandy loam with a porous underground, so the roots can get to water, is preferable. Hard pan or limestone underground is fatal to the plant. As a hay crop it has no equal. The secret of success with Alfalfa is the correct way of sowing it. Sow whenever the young seedlings have the best chance to get firmly established ahead of the weeds. Ground should be well prepared, thoroughly pulverized, and so located that at no time will water stand. Do not plant on exhausted land, but plant after oats, cow-peas, etc. Sow broadcast with a hand seeder. When once an Alfalfa field gets firmly established, it will become a gold mine to its owner. From three to five cuttings a season are nothing unusual. Cut whenever the field begins to bloom. When curing the hay, do not let it get wet, and do not handle it any more than absolutely necessary. Too much handling will cause a loss of leaves, which constitute the most valuable part of the hay. After stacking the hay, disking of the field is advised. Seed can be sown either in the fall or spring. We carry a large stock of recleaned seed and shall be glad to make special quotations, with samples, at any time. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Per lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Red Clover—(*Trifolium Pratense*.) Well known and probably the most valuable of all crops for temperate latitudes for grazing, green forage, and hay. As a soil-improver Clover is very highly esteemed. Its roots penetrate to great depths, bringing up plant food from the lower soil, as well as absorbing and fixing nitrogen from the atmosphere. Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.

Scarlet, or Crimson—(*Trifolium Incarnatum*.) Most valuable crop for green manuring, soiling, hay, pasture and ensilage. It is an annual and must be sown every year. Improves wornout and poor soils, and is the cheapest and best fertilizer. Should be sown in August and September. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre; bushel, 60 pounds. Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.

Lespedeza, or Japan Clover—This legume should be more largely grown than it is, being particularly well adapted to wornout soils, as it is very tenacious and grows well under the most adverse conditions and lasts always. Lespedeza is an annual, perpetuating itself by an abundance of seed, which mature late in the fall, and sprout as soon as spring begins, growing slowly till July, when it grows rapidly to a height of 12 to 24 inches, according to the soil. For seed, it should be cut from October to November. It will afford a cutting the first year and reseed itself.

Lespedeza is the most easily cured of any hay grown in the South. We wish to emphasize the fact that Lespedeza is the cheapest restorer of wornout lands. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.

Burr Clover—An annual Clover much prized in the South for winter pasture. It is also used largely to inoculate fields intended for Alfalfa, as the same bacteria inhabit the roots of both plants. The greatest mission of Burr Clover, however, is to prolong the green period of Bermuda Grass. Sow broadcast over this grass. Fifteen to twenty pounds of clean seed or thirty to forty pounds of seed in the burr will sow one acre. The Clover will have made luxuriant growth by the time freezing weather would endanger the grass. It protects the grass, besides being a valuable permanent pasture throughout the winter. Burr Clover will re-seed itself in the spring, disappear, and come up again the following winter. The experiment stations recommend it very highly for the Southern planter. Last fall we had difficulty in supplying the demand for this wonderful Clover. Southern grown, in the burr, per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00. California grown, not in the burr, per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.



Alfalfa Clover.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover—This is one of the hardiest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter-kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of Clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms a thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is finer and more leafy than Medium Red Clover, although it does not grow so high. It is very fine for honey bees, and cattle prefer it to other Clovers. Per lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Bokhara, or Sweet Clover—Especially adapted to dry lands where other Clovers do not seem to make satisfactory growth. Resembles Alfalfa, but grows more rapidly and makes a larger stalk. Can be cut repeatedly if rains are plentiful. Sow in fall or spring, either separately or with other grains. Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.

White Clover—(*Trifolium Repens*.) Well known, indigenous in nearly all temperate latitudes. It forms a thick, close turf, is excellent to sow for pastures, especially on sandy soils, and should enter into the composition of all lawn mixtures. Alone it requires 4 to 6 pounds per acre; in mixture 1 to 2 pounds. Per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.

Mammoth, or Sapling Clover—It is used mostly to plow under for fertilizing. Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.

Should our prices on any item seem high, intending buyers are invited to write us, and we will be pleased to quote prices ruling at that time.

RECLEAVED GRASS SEEDS.

The prices quoted are subject to market fluctuations. Customers when in need of large quantities, send list of wants for lowest market price.

Timothy—(Phleum Pratense.) A field and not a pasture grass, as it will not endure close and frequent cropping; but for a hay crop on strong soils it will produce more than any other sort. One-fourth to one-half bushel per acre. Bushel, 45 pounds. Per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Red Top—(Agrostis Vulgaris.) Ripens at the same time as Mammoth Red, or Sapling Clover and Timothy, making hay of finest quality if sown in connection with these. It is a very fine-bladed grass which grows about 2 feet high, if sown on rich, moist soil. On poor, gravelly soil it does not do well. 12 to 15 pounds should be sown per acre. Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.

Canadian Blue Grass—A hardy perennial. Much of the same nature as Kentucky Blue Grass, but being grown in the high latitude of Canada, is considered more hardy. Is valuable for either lawn or pasture purposes. Very deep green in color. Fourteen pounds to the bushel. Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.

Perennial, or English Rye Grass—(Lolium Perenne.) Produces an abundance of bright green foliage throughout the season. On account of this, it is used for lawns in connection with other grasses. However, its main purpose is to furnish a nutritious permanent grass for meadow and pasture, which endures close cropping and makes a strong, quick after-growth. It prefers rich, moist soil, but will also do well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and spreading, forming a mat-like mass. The hay cut from it is very nutritious and well-liked by all kinds of stock. Sow 20 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Italian Rye Grass—(Lolium Italicum.) Yields an early and abundant harvest on any good common soil. Especially recommended for pasture mixtures. Also adapted for moist situations. Per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

PASTURE MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE.

No. 1. On Good Land Neither Too Wet Nor Too Dry.

5 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
5 lbs. Red Top Grass.
10 lbs. Orchard Grass.
8 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass.
2 lbs. White Clover.

No. 2. On Wet Land.

10 lbs. Red Top Grass.
5 lbs. Orchard Grass.
5 lbs. Meadow Fescue.
8 lbs. Timothy.
2 lbs. Alsike Clover.

Prices on Grass Seeds change very frequently, so that we are unable to quote prices that are absolute. Special quotations will be given at any time.

MEADOW MIXTURE FOR AN ACRE.

No. 3. On Good Land Neither Too Wet Nor Too Dry.

6 lbs. Red Top Grass.
7 lbs. Tall Meadow Oat Grass.
7 lbs. Orchard Grass.
7 lbs. Rye Grass.
3 lbs. Alsike Clover.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass—(Avena Elatior.) Grows luxuriantly. Sown in the Fall, it will be 3 to 4 feet tall by June. As soon as it blooms it is ready to be cut. Two cuttings, each producing two or three tons of valuable hay per acre, may be made in one season. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.

Kentucky Blue Grass—(Poa Pratensis.) In conjunction with White Clover it forms the finest and closest turf. As a pasture grass it furnishes the most nourishing food for cattle of any kind, until winter; thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady localities. Sixty pounds for lawn and twenty pounds per acre for pasture. Extra fancy, re-cleaned. Per lb., 35c; postpaid, 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Meadow Fescue—(English Blue Grass; Festuca Pratensis.) An excellent pasture grass, early, nutritious, and thrives well on all good soils. The long tender leaves are much relished by cattle. It makes a very good quality of hay. Flowers in June and July. Sow 40 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.

Bermuda Grass—This grass is especially adapted to our climate and is becoming more and more in favor each year for use in lawns and for pastures. It is very valuable for its drought-resisting properties. We import this seed in large quantities, and can offer special inducements to those who buy in quantity. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Per lb., 75c; postpaid, 85c.

Orchard Grass—(Cocksfoot; Dactylis Glomerata.) One of the most widely known of pasture grasses. Its properties are earliness, rapid growth, and power to resist drought. Will endure some shade. If cut when in flower, it makes first-rate hay; ripe, it makes poor hay. Flowers about the same time as Red Clover. Sow 24 pounds to the acre. Per lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

Owing to the fact that our Catalogue goes to press at an early date, we cannot make prices on many varieties of Field Seeds, but will do so on receipt of your requirements.

COW PEAS.

This Pea has always been valuable for improvement of the soil. It is considered superior to clover for plowing under as a preparation for wheat, as it matures the first year from seeding. Plant seed in a thoroughly pulverized warm soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow in drills 1 foot apart. If grown for fodder, or for the seed, plant 3 feet apart and cultivate thoroughly.

Black Eye, Clay, Red Ripper, Whippoorwill, Mixed. All varieties at the Market Price. Write for prices.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

Grown with oats makes a fodder or hay which doubles the production of milk.

They should be sown in February or early March, 2 bushels of peas and 2 bushels of oats to the acre. The peas should be sown first and plowed under about 4 inches deep; the oats then sowed and harrowed in. They will be ready for cutting about the latter end of June, when the oats are in milk and the pods formed on the peas. Prices variable, but always as low as the market will permit.

We are in the market for Stock Peas of all kinds. If you have any to offer send sample, stating price and quantity of each variety you have to sell.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This forage is used for pigs and dairy cows with success and profit. Under favorable circumstances it is ready for pasturage in six weeks from the time of sowing. Rape requires the same cultural treatment as the turnip. It is grown exclusively for its leaves. Stock should be fed alternately on grass and rape; not on rape exclusively. Rape-fed animals should have free access to salt. The seed should be sown in May, for midsummer pasturage; or any time before the end of August (at the North) for autumn pasturage. Rape is a plant which loves cool weather, and thrives better in autumn than in midsummer. The seed should be used at the rate of 3 pounds per acre in drills, or 5 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast. Per lb., 15c, postpaid, 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian—Highly valued by farmers and poultry-breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Sow seed as soon as the ground is warm, in hills 4 feet apart each way. Three pounds of seed will plant one acre. Yields from 50 to 70 bushels per acre. Per lb., 10c; postpaid, 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

VETCH.



Vetch.

BARLEY.

Barley is recommended and used very extensively for winter pasture. It is quick-growing, and, while it is not as hardy as rye, it will endure a considerable amount of cold weather. It makes fine pasture. Sow 1 bushel per acre. Market price.

Beardless—The earliest Barley in cultivation. Grows about as high as common Barley, but has stiffer straw, which enables it to stand up well. Yields immensely. On good soil it has produced 80 bushels per acre. Excellent for both malting and feeding hogs. Market price.

Bearded Winter—Makes excellent winter grazing. Yields 50 to 75 bushels per acre. We sell immense quantities. Market price.

Bearded Spring—Very popular; large quantities planted every spring. Is productive. Market price.

KAFFIR CORN.

The Great Dry Weather Corn. Red- or White-Seeded.

This Non-Saccharine Cane is one of the best of forage plants. It is the greatest grain-producer of the Cane family, and is greedily eaten by all domestic animals, whether fed in the grain or ground and cooked. Valuable as a substitute for Buckwheat flour. For grain, sow at the rate of 5 to 7 pounds per acre and cultivate same as corn; average yield 50 bushels per acre. For hay, sow in drills or broadcast at the rate of 50 to 75 pounds per acre, and cut when seed is coming to dough stage; makes a very valuable hay, of good quality, and will yield from 3 to 10 tons per acre. Try a few acres and surprise your herd with plenty of feed. Market price.

MILO MAIZE.

Yellow—This wonderful fodder plant has done much for Southern farmers, withstanding drouth as no other forage plant will, so much that it will produce two crops most any year, however drouthy, and is a splendid feed for all kinds of stock, heads and fodder both being used. It is enormously productive and will yield from 50 to 75 bushels per acre, besides the enormous crops of fodder; grows 8 to 10 feet high. No farmer should neglect this splendid crop. Ten pounds will plant an acre; plant in rows and thin out same as corn. Market price.

Sand or Winter Vetch—(*Vicia Villosa*.) Sometimes called Hairy Vetch. This is a very valuable forage plant and is rapidly becoming more popular each year as the farmers of this country are learning more of its great value. It is very hardy, is valuable as a winter cover crop to prevent leaching, and for forage and fertilizing purposes. It is an annual, but re-sows itself and will come up year after year on the same ground. It succeeds well on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor, light land and will endure extremes of drought, heat and cold. It improves the soil, being a great nitrogen-gatherer. The roots bear innumerable nodules or nitrogen-gathering bacteria. These take the nitrogen from the air and restore it to the soil, where it is so much needed. It belongs to the pea family, but the vines are much longer and the foliage is more abundant. When sown in August or September, it covers the ground before frost and prevents leaching of the soil during the winter and spring. When sown in April or May, it can be cut in July, the second growth affording excellent pasture during the summer. The yield of green fodder is from 12 to 20 tons an acre. This may seem to be an exaggerated statement, but when the amazing stooling propensities of this plant are taken into consideration the yield is readily accounted for. As many as twenty long vines spring from each root. When raised for hay, it should be left standing until some seeds have become well formed. We especially urge farmers to try Sand or Winter Vetch. Not only does it produce an enormous amount of very valuable feed, but it at the same time restores to the soil a great amount of fertility, which is so much needed. It will not disappoint. Plant at least an acre this season. 30 to 40 lbs. of seed required to the acre. Per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

BUCKWHEAT.

Silver Hull—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent, and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Japanese—This variety has been raised here with good results. It is early, very productive, and the rich, dark brown kernels are twice the size of any other Buckwheat, yielding a superior flour. Owing to its branching character, only half as much seed is required per acre; the straw is much stiffer and stands up better. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

SORGHUM.

Early Amber—The earliest type in cultivation. Black-hulled. This variety is coming into general use for summer fodder for cattle in place of sowed corn, yielding two crops in a season. It is claimed to keep up the flow of milk, and cows like it better than any other feed. It is also easily cured, and makes excellent dry fodder. Three to four pounds are sufficient for an acre, in drills 30 inches apart, sowing the seed thick and shallow in the row. Market price.

Early Orange Sugar Cane—Best for sorghum, but is somewhat later than the Amber. Market price.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane—A very strong and tall-growing variety, noted for the immense quantities of finest syrup which it produces. It has yielded from 300 to 400 gallons of molasses per acre. The strong, leafy stalks also make excellent forage. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. We can furnish either the goose-neck or the straight-neck strain. In ordering, please state which is wanted. Market price.

Tennessee Silver Drip—A variety of Cane grown for many years in Tennessee. Produces clear light-colored sorghum of superior quality. Market price.

SPELTZ, OR EMMER (40 lbs. to bushel).

A valuable grain recently introduced from Russia. Somewhat like wheat, but a surer cropper, a heavier yielder and has valuable feeding qualities. It is adapted to dry sections and poor soils, often yielding 50 bushels or more of grain per acre where wheat or other grains would be total failures. The straw of Speltz, of which there is several tons per acre, has great feeding value, and is relished by all kinds of stock. It is sown at the rate of 50 pounds per acre, much the same as wheat or oats. Market price.

RYE.

Spring Rye—This variety has been developed simply by planting Winter Rye in the spring and selecting the seed so produced for several years. The standard variety for spring planting. Plant in place of oats. It makes a good "catch crop" where winter grain has failed. Market price.

White Winter—This is grown by many, and plowed under as green manure. White Rye is sown in the fall months. We have a good clean strain of this standard grain. Market price.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS—Continued.

WHEAT.

Fultz—(Smooth.) An old standard variety known from ocean to ocean, and one of the most popular short-berry, smooth-head Wheats ever introduced. Grain yellowish cast, short, plump, well filled and the finest milling Wheat; heads moderately long, fills out well, and is especially adapted to high land of medium or fair quality. Market price.

Velvet Chaff Blue Stem—A distinct variety, having white, velvet-like chaff; heads beardless. The stem just below the head when green has a beautiful blue bloom, which disappears as the wheat ripens, both wheat and straw assuming a bright golden tint. The kernel is of the hard variety, similar to the Scotch Fife, but is far more productive and one of the best spring Wheats for milling. Market price.

SEED OATS.

Winter Turf Oats—The value of these Oats cannot be over estimated; they make a fine turf and will afford a pasture all winter and produce 40 to 50 bushels of oats per acre. We have seen Oats grown in this locality the past year which weighed 40 pounds to a measured bushel. Winter Turf Oats have passed the experimental stage and should be grown by all progressive farmers. Can be planted from September to November at the rate of 1 bushel to the acre. Write for special quotations. Market price.

Genuine Red Rust-Proof Oats—These are the best Oats for spring planting; are entirely rust-proof and under ordinary conditions produce a good yield. We offer extra heavy re-cleaned Oats. Write for special prices. Market price.

MILLET.

Tennessee Golden German Millet—This is the tall-growing, large-headed variety which has come into such general favor with our customers the past number of years. It is superior in every way, especially in yield, to the "Common Millet" generally used in the West. We give special attention to the quality of this Millet and we wish to warn our customers against competitors who offer "German Millet" at less price, who claim it is "just as good" as ours. Sow 1 bushel to the acre. Market price.

Common Millet—Height 2 to 3 feet. Under favorable conditions it yields a good crop of hay, but for the additional cost we recommend our customers to use our Tennessee Golden German Millet, which is the large-headed variety. Sow 1 bushel to the acre. Market price.

GRASS SEED FOR THE LAWN.

A well-kept lawn is the most beautiful thing that can be placed about the home. It is not a difficult task to lay the foundation for one, and once made, a good lawn will last for years if the right material is used and the work properly done at the outset.



Practical Suggestions.—The ground should be thoroughly drained and the soil worked by plowing or spading until it is thoroughly pulverized, finished by harrowing or raking until made fine, and finally leveled by use of a heavy roller. With the ground prepared as directed, let the surface be gone over with a fine rake and the seed evenly scattered, after which rake or brush the seed in. Follow with a roller.

Extra Fine Electric Park Mixture—We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection, and think our Electric Park Mixture is the best possible for permanent lawns. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow 600 square feet. Per lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.

Kentucky Blue Grass—One pound will sow a plot 20 by 30 feet. Its uniform growth, creeping habits and beautiful color make it very desirable for lawns. This grass lives longer than any other of the tame grasses and will remain green in this latitude all winter. Per lb., 35c, postpaid, 45c; 3 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$3.25.

Shady Place Mixture—On almost every lawn there are shady places where difficulty is experienced in getting the grass to grow. These bare spots are very unsightly and disfigure the lawn. In such places proper seeding may be all that is required. In this mixture we have combined fine, dwarf growing, evergreen varieties which do well in sheltered or shaded spots. Some varieties of grass require more sun than others, therefore if the kinds which needs the least sun are selected, those sorts when sown in shady places will thrive and make a good appearance. Per lb., 35c; postpaid, 45c.

Bermuda Grass—One pound will sow a plot 50x50 feet. This grass is especially adapted to the South and is becoming more and more in favor every year for use in lawns. It is very valuable for its drought-resisting qualities, and our stock is always fresh. Per lb., 75c; postpaid, 85c.

White Dutch Clover—It is very hardy, and its dwarf growth makes it desirable for lawns. Per lb., 35c; postpaid, 45c; 10 lbs., \$3.

FERTILIZER.

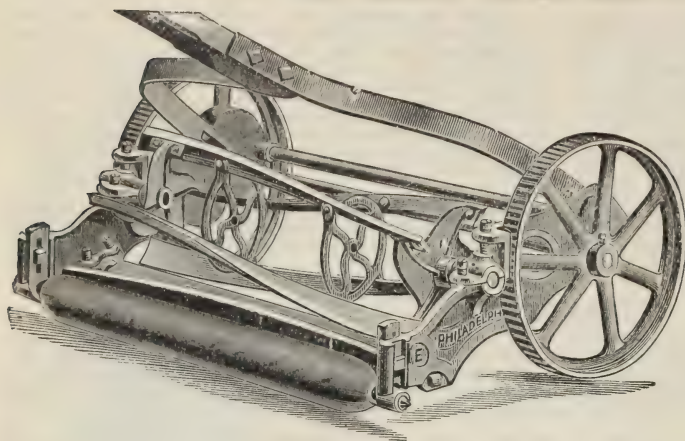
The lawn will not retain its dark green color and velvety appearance unless the grass roots are fed with suitable food. **Lawn Fertilizer** should be applied as a top-dressing, either in spring or fall, at the rate of 25 pounds of Fertilizer to 1,000 square feet of lawn; when seeding down a lawn for the first time, use double this quantity.

Our Lawn Fertilizer is dry, clean and odorless, and contains no weed seeds. 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3; not prepaid.

After-Treatment.—Let the grass get a good start before cutting—say a growth of 3 or 4 inches. When well rooted, a lawn should be trimmed with a lawn mower about once in ten days.

THE GENUINE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.

Full descriptive circulars mailed on application.



Much good money is annually wasted in buying cheap and worthless Lawn Mowers. This can be avoided by purchasing a well-made machine, and if costing a little more at the beginning, it will save many times the difference in cost in a short time, and give endless pleasure. The Philadelphia Lawn Mowers have long ago established their reputation as the **best**. They are constructed on the most thorough mechanical principles, and, on account of their simplicity and superior construction, are more durable and less liable to get out of order and will do better work than any other Lawn Mower made.

For prices, see page 33.

GARDEN TOOLS AND SUNDRIES.



Excelsior Weeder.



English Budding Knife.



STEEL TROWEL.

Excelsior Hand Weeder—Useful for weeding seed beds stirring soil in hot-beds, cold-frames, etc. Postpaid, 20c; each\$0.15

Haseltine's Hand-Weeders—Postpaid, 25c; each..... .20

Steel Trowel—(English pattern.) Made of forged steel, highly polished and very substantial. A very satisfactory Trowel in every way. Postpaid, 35c; each..... .25

Garden Trowels—8-inch common. Postpaid, 20c; each.... .15

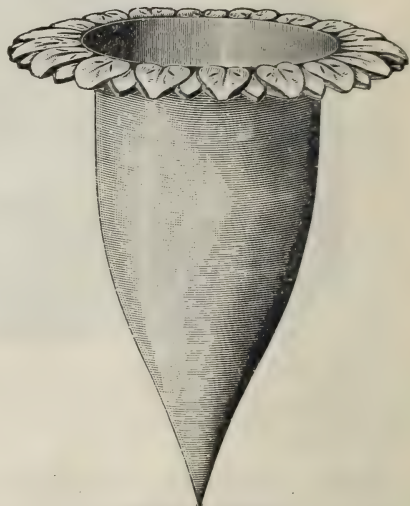
Dibbers—For transplanting vegetable plants. A very useful tool. Postpaid, 50c; each..... .40

Thermometers—Tin case. Postpaid, 20c; each..... .15

Tree Pruners—Waters', 8-foot handle, \$1; 10-foot handle.. 1.20

Garden Rakes—All steel. Each..... .50

Bouquet Holder—The most appropriate article for holding and keeping flowers fresh on graves. Always ornamental, durable and cannot be upset when sunk in the ground within a few inches of the top. Made of cast iron and japanned black; size, 5½x6½ inches. Each..... .25



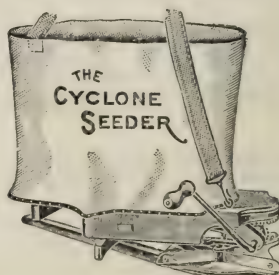
Bouquet Holder.

THE RHODES HAND PRUNER.



Solid steel tool. Length, 9 inches. Having a double-cutting edge, cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark, but leaves a clean, smooth cut that heals up rapidly. Every fruit-grower will appreciate the advantage of a pruning shear that has a double-cutting edge. Price, \$2.00.

The Rhodes Wood Hand Pruner—Made in four lengths, 20, 26, 30 and 36 inches. Price, any length, \$2.50.



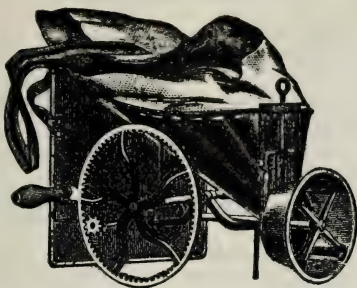
The machine is so simple in construction and perfect in operation that even a boy can operate it. Each, \$1.50.

GARDEN TOOLS AND SUNDRIES—Continued.

Prices given do not include prepaying of charges, except where noted.

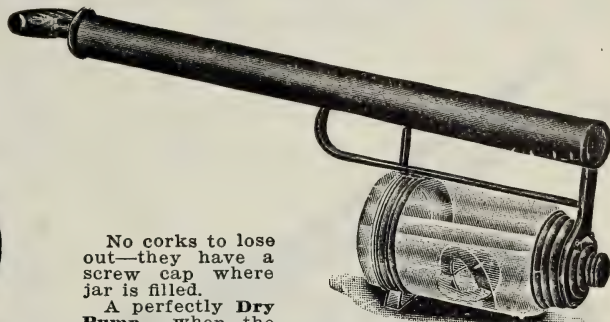
CAHOON BROADCAST HAND SEED-SOWER.

For sowing Alfalfa, Millet, Oats, Wheat, Hemp, Barley, Rye, Rice, Buckwheat, etc. A model for accuracy and durability. Cahoon's Patent.



Sows from four to eight acres per hour at an ordinary walking gait, throwing wheat about 40 feet wide. A saving of four-fifths of the labor and one-third of the seed is effected by the use of this machine, and a person entirely unused to sowing by hand can use it with perfect success. Full directions for use with every machine. Price, \$3.

LOWELL GLASS TANK SPRAYER.



No corks to lose out—they have a screw cap where jar is filled.

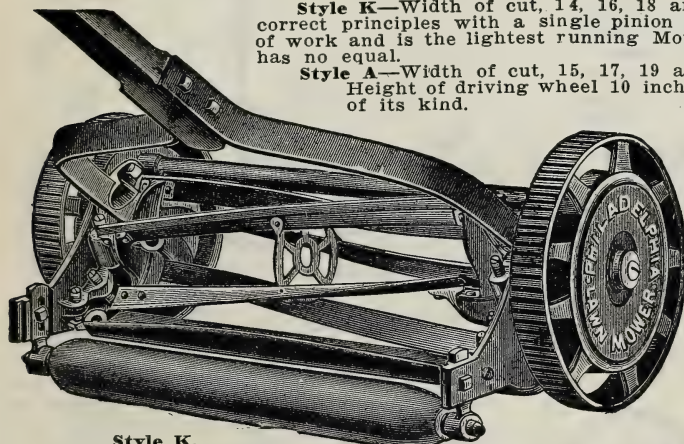
A perfectly Dry Pump—when the plunger is drawn back no solution is sucked back into pump cylinder; this leaves valves always dry and pliable and ready for use. Pump cylinder being 6 inches longer than most other makes allows operator to stand up straight and gives no backache. Will spray up as well as down. Each, 75c.

PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS.

Style K—Width of cut, 14, 16, 18 and 20 inches. This Mower is made on correct principles with a single pinion and five blades. It does the finest kind of work and is the lightest running Mower made. For a first-class Mower it has no equal.

Style A—Width of cut, 15, 17, 19 and 21 inches. Four blades (all steel). Height of driving wheel 10 inches. Will cut high grass. The simplest of its kind.

Style E—Width of cut, 15, 17, 19 and 21 inches. Has high 10-inch driving wheel, four blades, cylinder 6½ inches. Unlike all other Mowers, the driving wheel and cylinder can be removed, leaving a solid frame.



Style K.

NET PRICES FOR 1911.

Style A.

15-inch	\$ 9.75
17-inch	11.00
19-inch	12.00

Style K.

14-inch	\$6.00
16-inch	6.75
18-inch	7.25

Style E, High Wheel.

15-inch	\$7.50
17-inch	8.25
19-inch	9.00

COLONIAL PLANT KETTLES.

After serviceableness, the first essential in the construction of a receptacle for large plants is durability. The Colonial Plant Kettle unquestionably possesses this feature. Although simple in design, they are artistic and suitable for indoor use as well as for the veranda or lawn, or to take the place of the costly urn. The classic wrought-iron rings at either side serve well the purpose of handles. They are very appropriate for large palms, bay and box trees and other large growing plants. Holes are drilled in the bottom to provide drainage. They are finished with dead black Japan, giving them the appearance of the many artistic things that are now made in wrought iron.

Each.

No. 1—16½ ins. diameter, 12½ ins. deep.....	\$2.00
No. 3—21 ins. diameter, 14 ins. deep.....	2.75
No. 5—23½ ins. diameter, 15½ ins. deep.....	3.50



Colonial Plant Kettle.

STANDARD FLOWER POTS.

(Without Saucers.)

3-inch	Per Dozen, \$0.55
4-inch	Per Dozen, .35
5-inch	Per Dozen, .60
6-inch	Each, 10c; Per Dozen, .75
7-inch	Each, 15c; Per Dozen, 1.00
8-inch	Each, .20
9-inch	Each, .25
10-inch	Each, .35
12-inch	Each, .60
15-inch	Each, 1.00

COLUMBIA PLANT TUBS.

Suitable for large Ferns, Trees, Shrubs, etc.

Made of tapered staves fastened with two steel wires. 12-inch diameter, each, \$1.00; 15-inch, \$1.50; 18-inch, \$2.00; 21-inch, \$2.50; 24-inch, \$3.00.

FERN PANS.

They are not so deep as the regular flower pots, and are used a great deal for growing Boston and other Ferns in.

6-inch	Each, \$0.10
7-inch	Each, .15
8-inch	Each, .20
10-inch	Each, .30

PLANET, JR., FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

We are Distributing Agents for the Planet, Jr., Tools. We carry a large stock and can make prompt shipment. Prices herein named are net, no discount. Planet, Jr., Goods are different from all others—The Best on the Market.



No. 4 Hill and Drill Seeder.

- No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder—Plants 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart or a continuous row, as desired\$10.00
- No. 4 Hill and Drill Seeder and Single-Wheel Hoe—By removing one bolt can become one of the most admirable single-wheel hoes in the "Planet, Jr." family. Price..... 10.50
- No. 4 Hill and Drill Seeder—As a drill only. Price 8.50
- No. 6 Hill and Drill Seeder—With wheel hoe, cultivator and plow combined. Price..... 13.00
- No. 25 Combined Hill and Drill Seeder—And double-wheel hoe, cultivator and plow..... 13.00

COMPLETE PLANET, JR.,
CATALOGUE
MAILED ON REQUEST.

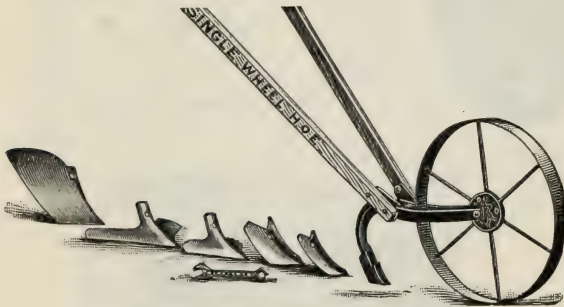
- No. 17 Single - Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow\$4.50
- No. 12 Double - Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow 6.50
- Lee's Single-Wheel Hoe..... 3.00
- No. 8 Horse Hoe and Cultivator. Price..... 8.50
- No. 9 Horse Hoe and Cultivator. Price..... 7.25
- No. 9 Horse Hoe and Cultivator—Without wheel 6.50
- Twelve-Tooth Harrow—Plain 5.70
- Twelve-Tooth Harrow—With No. 9 wheel.... 6.40
- Twelve-Tooth Harrow—Complete with lever wheel and pulverizer..... 8.50



No. 9 Planet, Jr., Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

LEE'S SINGLE-WHEEL HOE.

Especially designed for small gardens; cheap and effective tool for hand operation; fitted with a high steel wheel and wheel arms and a variety of finely shaped, hard, smooth, steel attachments. For light work we believe this is the best tool on the market. We sold several dozen last season, and they proved to be a very satisfactory and practical tool. Price, complete with attachments, \$3.00.



Lee's Single-Wheel Hoe.

Prices on Extras.

Can supply any Extras not herein listed on short notice:

- 1 1/4 x 8-inch steels 9c
- 1 3/4 x 8-inch steels 10c
- 2 1/4 x 8-inch steels 11c
- 3 x 8-inch steels 12c
- 4 x 8-inch steels 13c
- 6-inch side steels..... 50c
- 8-inch sweeps and bolt, each..... 33c
- 10-inch sweeps and bolt, each..... 38c
- 12-inch sweeps and bolt, each..... 44c
- 15-inch sweeps and bolt, each..... 50c
- 18-inch sweeps and bolt, each..... 60c
- Bolts for steels and sweeps, each..... 2c



No. 8 Planet, Jr., Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

Notice.—At prices named on this page (with the exception of Extras), we will prepay freight to any point in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

SPRAY PUMPS.

THE "SUCCESS" BUCKET SPRAYER.

The "Success" is a most effective Pump for general use in the garden, green-house and small orchard. The air chamber assists in throwing a constant stream, the operator being enabled to pause between each stroke, as rapid pumping is not necessary. All parts coming in contact with the liquid are of brass, as will be seen by the sectional view and key to same.

The "Success" Spray Pump is excellent for whitewashing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; also for washing windows and buggies, for putting out fires and for various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying.

The pump is regularly fitted with our "Bordeaux" nozzle and 3 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose. The foot-rest is of malleable iron and is 15 inches high. Put up in strawboard box. Shipping weight, crated, about 10 pounds. Each, \$4.50.

MYERS' SPRAY PUMPS.

We are agents for F. E. Myers & Bro.'s high-grade Spray Pumps. etc. Descriptive catalogue of these goods mailed on application.

No. 324. Myers' Lever Bucket Spray Pump—(See cut.) With agitator, is made of brass, with ball valves, complete with hose and graduating Vermorel, fine-coarse spray and solid-stream nozzle. Each, \$4.50.

No. 305. Myers' Improved Brass Barrel Spray Pump—(See cut.) Same as above, but with greater capacity. Especially adapted for heavy orchard work. Complete with 5 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 5-ply discharge hose and Myers' graduating Vermorel nozzle. Price, \$7.50.

No. 306. Myers' Improved Barrel Spray Pump—Same as above, complete with two leads of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 5-ply discharge hose and Myers' graduating Vermorel nozzle. Price, \$9.00.

Myers' Graduating Vermorel Spray Nozzle—For $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe, each, \$1.00; for $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, each, \$1.25.

Myers' Bordeaux Spray and Solid Stream Nozzle—Especially adapted for whitewashing; for $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pipe. Each, \$1.

No. 309-A. Myers' Cog Gear Spray Pump—With a strainer and pressure gauge, fitted complete with 6 feet wire-bound suction hose, two 8-foot pipe extensions and two Vermorel or Bordeaux nozzles. Price, \$22.50.

No. 330. Myers' Knapsack Spray Pump—This Pump is their regular Brass Spray Pump, brass ball valves, solid plunger and agitator. Fitted with 5 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, pipe extension. Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel spray nozzle, which can be graduated from a fine mist spray to a solid stream, or shut off entirely. Tank holds 5 gallons. Price, \$7.50.

SAVE YOUR CROPS.

It is claimed by authorities that over \$500,000,000 worth of fruit and vegetables are annually destroyed by bugs, insects and plant diseases, and that this loss can be entirely prevented by spraying with proper chemicals from a good Sprayer.

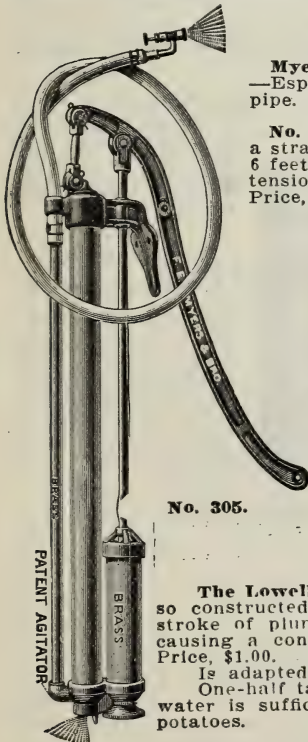
The Lowell Continuous Sprayer, as the name implies, is so constructed that it not only sprays on the downward stroke of plunger, but also when it is drawn back, thus causing a continuous mist-like spray. Capacity, 1 quart. Price, \$1.00.

Is adapted for the destroying of every kind of insect. One-half tablespoonful Paris green and once filling with water is sufficient to destroy all the bugs on 130 hills of potatoes.

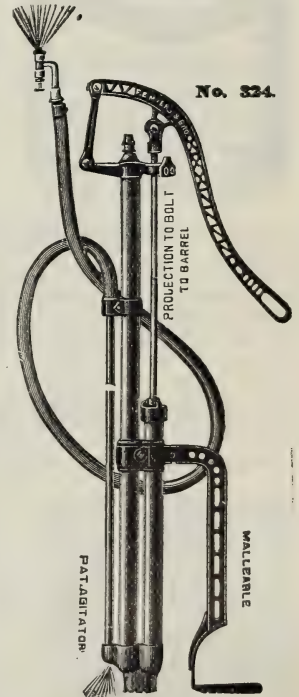
Faultless Sprayer.



"Success" Bucket Sprayer.



No. 305.



No. 324.



The Faultless Sprayer is absolutely the best constructed Sprayer of its class ever offered to the trade. For strength and durability it has no equal. The tapering point to air chamber gives great force to the spray, carrying it to the greatest possible distance. Each, 50c.

INSECTICIDES AND GERMICIDES.

Arsenate of Lead—The most effective of all insecticides for spraying purposes. Especially adapted for use on tender plants and foliage. This can be successfully used to suppress leaf-eating insects. **Arsenate of Lead** is more sticky in character than any other insecticide, and for this reason is sometimes used where it is desirable that the poison should remain longer on the foliage. Then, again, it is particularly good for extremely delicate foliage, as it positively will not burn. Use in proportions of 2 to 3 pounds Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water, or 2 to 4 pounds of Lead to 100 gallons water if a weaker solution is desired. You can judge best of the strength to be used by your local conditions and uses. Price, 1-lb. can, 25c; 5-lb. can, \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$3.75.

Slug Shot—A non-poisonous powder and very popular insecticide. It requires no further mixing or preparation, easily applied and not injurious or dangerous to animals, the person applying it, or fruits or vegetables treated. Destroys potato bugs, beetles, green and black flies, slugs, caterpillars, etc. Very effective for cabbage lice and worms. Price, 1-lb. carton, 15c; by mail, 30c; 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 65c.



lighted, stays lighted until every particle of sulphur is consumed. The tin in which the candle is moulded permits its being set in a dish of water, and as the tin is heated by the burning sulphur the water in the dish becomes heated and throws off a steam which unites with the sulphur fumes, making them far more deadly than the ordinary sulphur would be. The candle weighs 7 ounces. These candles are safe to use and easy to light. They produce a deadly vapor fatal to insect life and disease germs. This Candle will thoroughly fumigate a room 12x 15 feet. Price, each, 15c, postpaid. By express or freight, each, 10c; per doz., \$1.

Grape Dust—Destroys mildew, mould and rust in green-houses or open air. 5-lb. pkg., 40c.



Conkey's Fly Knocker—Prevents flies from annoying stock. It is perfectly harmless, has a pleasant, pungent aroma, and actually keeps flies and mosquitoes out of range of its odor. It kills every insect it hits and keeps others out of buzzing distance. It will add flesh to stock in fly time, and its use in summer will prevent lice, and grub in winter. For spraying this liquid, we recommend the Faultless Sprayer. Qt., 35c; ½ gal., 60c; gal., \$1.

Lime and Sulphur—(For San Jose Scale.) It takes years for a fruit tree to reach a profitable age, but San Jose Scale can kill it in a single season. Spray in the late fall and early winter, and again in the spring before the buds open. Dilute 1 gallon of Lime and Sulphur with 20 to 40 gallons of water, according to the nature of the tree. Qt., 35c; gal., 75c; 5-gal. can, \$3.50.

Bordeaux Mixture—Prevents Blight, Rot, Mildew, Specks and Spots. Increases crop yield 15 to 25 per cent. Average cost ¼ cent per gallon. Ready for use. One gallon makes 50 gallons of Spraying Compound by simply adding 49 gallons of water and stirring. Prices, qt., 40c; ½ gal., 60c; gal., \$1; 5 gals., \$4.50.

There is no question about the necessity of spraying fruits and vegetables.

There is no question about the profit in doing so. Sprayed crops produce from 15 to 25 per cent more.

Sprayed fruit and vegetables sell for very much higher prices.

You may have poor crops and not know the reason.

Possibly you didn't know that blight caused the rot on tomatoes.

Your melon or cucumber patch may have withered up in twenty-four hours without your understanding the cause.

A magnificent field of potatoes to-day may tomorrow be a burnt-up, shriveled-up disappointment, owing to the blight.

Conkey's Nox-i-cide—The greatest disinfectant and germ-destroyer known and invaluable to the poultryman or stockman.

It kills the germs which are responsible for most diseases, cleans and purifies, removes odors, prevents flies from breeding, promotes the health and comfort of your fowls and animals. Mixed with water, 1 gallon Nox-i-cide makes 101 gallons good disinfectant. Good for scores of uses around the poultry yard, barn and household. Send for special booklet on Nox-i-cide, 40 pages, illustrated. Prices, pt., 35c; qt., 60c; ½ gal., 90c; gal., \$1.50; express extra.

Paris Green—The best in the market, sure death to potato bugs, slugs, caterpillars, etc. Use dry or in solution. Price, subject to market.



INSECTICIDES.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene (coal oil) 2 gals.

Soap ½ lb.

Rain water ... 1 gal.

To be diluted before use with 9 parts of water. For sucking insects.

Paris Green and Water.

Paris green.....1 lb.

Lime (fresh).....1 lb.

Water200 gals.

For insects which eat foliage.

FUNGICIDES.

Copper Sulphate Solution.

Copper sulphate....1 lb. Water25 gals.

For use **only before the buds open.** It is ready for use as soon as dissolved in water.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Copper sulphate...4 lbs. Quicklime4 lbs.

Paris green (for leaf-eating insects)...4 ozs. Water (1 barrel).....

To prevent potato rot, 6 pounds of copper sulphate is used instead of 4.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.

Copper carbonate..5 ozs. Ammonia.....2 qts.

Water (1 barrel).....40-50 gals.

For use late in the season, when Bordeaux Mixture may stain the fruit. It is also best adapted for green-house spraying.

EFFECTIVE FERTILIZERS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

We handle but one grade of Fertilizers, the best. Special quotations to buyers of large quantities. "Feed the soil and the soil will feed you." Crops cannot live and thrive on air and water alone. Their roots penetrate the earth and absorb therefrom the Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Potash, or other elements of plant food they require. In some form these must be replaced.

Pure Raw Bone Meal—Finely ground and of first quality; decomposes rapidly in the soil. Per 100 lbs., \$3; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.

Analysis:

Ammonia.....4 to 5 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid.....24 per cent.
Bone Phosphate.....40 to 45 per cent.

Sulphate of Potash—This Fertilizer is used on all crops, but especially on tobacco, potatoes, flax, sugar beet, cabbage and cauliflower. It is the best for green-house use; may be applied either dry or in solution, tablespoonful in 12 quarts of water is the usual amount. Per 100 lbs., \$4.

Muriate of Potash—A form of potash salts to be used with bone meal and pure dried blood or natural Fertilizers on fruits, celery, asparagus, corn, oats, turnips, cucumbers, grapes, carrots, onions, peas, clover and beans. It should **not** be used on potatoes, flax, sugar beets, cabbage or cauliflower. Per 100 lbs., \$4.50.

Acid Phosphate—There is hardly any soil that is not lacking in Acid Phosphate, with the exception of virgin soils. It is good on wornout soils and the planter sees results immediately. It gives the plant a rich dark green color and makes plants fruit better. Should **not** be used where soils are known to be sour or acid and wet. Per 100 lbs., \$2.00.

Nitrate of Soda—A Fertilizer very quick in action and used for the nitrogen it contains. It creates rapid growth, is odorless, very quickly and entirely soluble. It should be applied only when the plants are above ground, usually in combination with other chemical fertilizers. We will without charge, if requested so to do, send information regarding the use of Nitrate of Soda on any farm or garden crop in which you are interested. Per 100 lbs., \$4.

Bowker's Plant Food—Made especially for pot plants. Clean, free from odor. Stimulates the growth, increases vitality. Directions with each package. Small size, 15c; by mail, 25c. Large size, 25c; by mail, 35c.



Bone and Blood—Recommended for mixing with potting soil, application to soil on benches for carnations, and for all vegetables. In garden plots, apply one or two tons per acre. In rows or drills one or two hundred pounds to the acre will suffice. Per 100 lbs., \$1.75.

Swift's Fertilizers Are Soil-Builders.

Pure animal matter, such as blood and bone, is acknowledged the best source of Ammonia for fertilizing purposes.

In every brand of Swift's Fertilizers, blood and bone is the source of Ammonia.

SWIFT'S SUPERPHOSPHATE.

A splendid all-around Grain, Corn and Grass-Grower. All animal matter ammoniates from Bone, Blood and Tankage.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Nitrogen.....1.65 to 2.47 per cent.
Equal to Ammonia.....2.00 to 3.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, available.....8.00 to 9.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, insoluble
(from Bone).....4.00 to 5.00 per cent.
Potash, K₂O, actual.....2.00 to 3.00 per cent.

Contains Pure Bone and sufficient water-soluble Phosphoric Acid to insure to the crop a quick and healthful start, the Pure Bone carrying through to maturity and giving a good grass crop. Price, per 100 lbs., \$1.50. Special price in ton lots.

Animal matter ammoniates; besides containing the percentages of Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid guaranteed, are humus-producers. They increase the yield while building up the soil, and do not leach away.

SWIFT'S VEGETABLE GROWER.

All animal matter ammoniates from Bone, Blood and Tankage.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Nitrogen.....3.29 to 4.12 per cent.
Equal to Ammonia.....4.00 to 5.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, available
(from Bone).....9.00 to 10.00 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, insoluble
(from Bone).....1.00 to 2.00 per cent.
Potash K₂O, actual.....10.00 to 11.00 per cent.
Sulphate of Potash.....18.50 to 20.00 per cent.

Soil—Suitable for all soils. Largely used on sandy and sandy loam soil.

Crops—Produces excellent results on all kinds of root crops, such as vegetables, including potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages and carrots. We strongly recommend it as an excellent fertilizer for the cultivation of cantaloupes and watermelons, also grapes. Price, per 100 lbs., \$1.75. Special price in ton lots.

I commenced introducing Fertilizer into this country ten years ago, at which time it was almost an unknown quantity, since that time the demand has increased until at the present time nearly all the large manufacturers are represented in and around this district. Crops that we have grown this year under our own supervision have increased in yield 30 to 50 per cent over adjoining fields that have not been fertilized. We carry the Compound Fertilizers, also the different ingredients so that people may make their own Fertilizer if they so desire. Remember, in using this Fertilizer you are not seeding your farm to weeds and you are putting back into the land the ingredients which have been taken from it by continual cropping in the past.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Our Poultry Supply Department is fully stocked with the best of everything in this line. Those desiring any item not listed here should correspond with us.

LEE'S POULTRY FEEDS.

Our reputation stands behind these Feeds. They show the highest protein and albuminoid contents of any Feeds on the market, and these elements are what make eggs.

If you have never used these Feeds, you do not know how good they are. Try them faithfully and see for yourself if their use does not add greatly to the productive capacity of your hens.

Lee's Hen Feed—(Sold in 100-lb. bags.) A perfect combination to make hens lay. A great egg- and vigor-producing food, keeping fowls in good laying condition, giving them the necessary stimulus without producing too much fat. It is a complete food, containing varieties of seeds and grains that are blended in the right proportions to produce best results. We guarantee this food to give entire satisfaction. Those who have used this Feed declare it to be superior in all respects to other grain feeds on the market. 10 lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

Lee's Chick Feed—This mixture is manufactured to supply the demand for an all-grain Chick Feed. It contains nothing but pure grains, sound and sweet, blended in the proper proportions to give chicks sound, healthy bodies and to form flesh, blood, bone and feathers as fast as rapid permanent growth demands. Contains no grit or shell. Put up in 100-lb. sacks. 8 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

Swift's Beef Scraps—Are rich in materials which make bone, muscle, and lean meat. They insure health, thrift and vigor and satisfy the natural craving of the bird's system for flesh-food in some form. No other meat-food is so highly concentrated and no substitute is so convenient for handling and storage. Contain 55 per cent protein. Will keep in any climate under all conditions. We guarantee our Beef Scraps to be pure and free from any adulteration. 25-lb. drums, \$1.35; 50-lb. drums, \$2.25.

Improved Champion Leg Bands—This is a well-known Leg Band. It is one of the oldest Bands on the market and has met with an immense sale during several years past. It is well and durably made, from one thin strip of aluminum, and is used by hundreds of successful breeders and exhibitors. They are adjustable to fit any fowl, and being held by a double lock, it is impossible for them to come off. Per doz., 15c; 100, 75c.



Swift's Meat Meal—This is a true egg-producing, flesh and bone-forming food, and supplies just what laying hens and growing chicks require. It should be fed at the rate of about three times a week, composing one-tenth part of the mash. 25-lb. drums, \$1.25; 50-lb. drums, \$2.

Mica Crystal Grit—Hens, having no teeth, should be kept constantly supplied with some sharp material to grind and masticate their food. Mica Crystal Grit is not only sharp and hard, but its properties are such that it acts as a tonic and contributes largely to the health and productive power of the fowl. 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$1.50.

Charcoal—To keep fowls in a healthy state, a regulator of some kind must be fed. Nothing takes the place of Charcoal in this respect, as it purifies the blood, aids digestion and tones up the whole system. No matter whether your fowls are young or old, give them an occasional feed of Charcoal. Two sizes, fine and coarse. Per lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$.50.

Crushed Oyster Shell—The most frequent cause of hens not laying is the absence in the food of carbonate of lime. As Crushed Oyster Shell is practically pure carbonate of lime, it supplies, when fed to poultry, the most essential element, and greatly aids in the formation of the egg. 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$1.

Advantages Gained by the Use of Oyster Shell.—It prevents cholera; it keeps the poultry healthy; it makes hens lay an egg a day; it prevents soft-shell eggs; it prevents hens eating their eggs; it makes the egg shell strong enough to carry without breaking; it contains many essential components of the egg; makes the eggs larger and heavier.

Granulated Bone—Made from fresh, green bones, which have the moisture, grease, etc., extracted from them, leaving nothing but phosphate of lime and protein. Will keep in any kind of weather if kept dry. This bone is prepared especially for our trade. 5 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

Hen Friend—(See cut.) Provides a shallow drinking trough with a reserve supply of water that comes down automatically as the fowls drink it out. Made of best galvanized iron.



No. 1—Capacity, 2½ gallons, 75c each.
No. 2—Capacity, 1¼ gallons, 50c each.

We will this year be in position to furnish birds and eggs of the following breeds:

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS,
BUFF ORPINGTONS,
SINGLE-COMB MINORCAS,
RHODE ISLAND REDS,
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURG.

We shall be glad to quote any of our customers who are interested on absolutely first-class, pedigreed stock.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued.

CONKEY'S RELIABLE REMEDIES.

Are recognized and used as the most logical and economical for treating poultry diseases. The day of the "cure-all" has passed, and the common-sense method of treating each disease distinctly, according to its special character, is being approved by every careful poultryman.

Conkey's Laying Tonic—Will keep fowls in the best of health, will shorten the moulting period, and increase the production of eggs. 1½-lb. pkg., 25c; 3¼-lb. pkg., 50c; expressage extra.



Conkey's Roup Cure—Is a positive cure for all forms of this disease. It is placed in the drinking water, the fowl takes the medicine without knowing it, and you are relieved

of any inconvenience. Coming in contact with the head and throat membranes, it kills the germ at once. It is simply taken up by the system, and, being a strong tonic and blood-purifier, cleanses the blood and builds up the system. 25c and 50c, post-age extra.

Conkey's Limber-Neck Remedy—Is very effective in the cure of this terrible disease. Affected birds must be given immediate treatment, for best results. 50c per box; 55c postpaid.

Conkey's Lice Liquid—Conkey's Lice Liquid, sprayed over the roosts, etc., will quickly and effectively rid your fowls of lice. This is most carefully prepared, and is guaranteed to please you. Qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c; gal., \$1; expressage extra.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment—Head Lice annually kill thousands of little chicks; in fact, are the greatest cause of their loss. Conkey's Ointment is a non-poisonous, perfumed preparation that is instant death to those insects. Also good for scaly legs. Ounce tin, enough for 100 applications, 10c, postpaid; 3-oz. tin, 25c, postpaid.

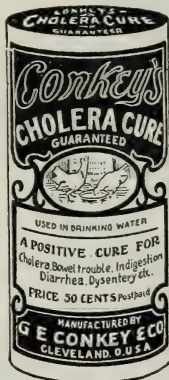
Conkey's Poultry Tonic—A splendid remedy for fowls recovering from disease and during the moulting season. Also for chicks which do not seem to thrive. 25c; 30c postpaid.

Conkey's Nox-i-cide—A non-poisonous, soluble disinfectant and germ-destroyer. By mixing with water, 1 gallon of Nox-i-cide will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. Pt., 35c; qt., 60c; ½ gal., 90c; gal., \$1.50.

Conkey's Healing Salve—Of the highest value in treating scaly legs, favus, chicken pox, also wounds, sores, cuts, bruises, etc.; for all animals. 50c per box, postpaid.

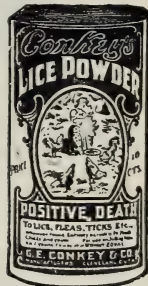
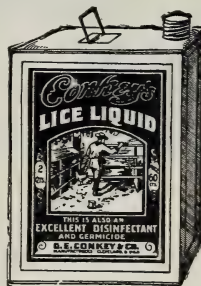
MYERS' FAULTLESS SPRAYER—Used to apply Lice Liquid or for any other purpose for which a Sprayer is required. (See cut and description on page 35.) Price, 50c.

Conkey's Cholera Cure—It is a positive cure for bowel trouble, indigestion, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, etc., in fowls. Not only does it overcome these troubles, but it tones up the system at the same time. It is simply put in the drinking-water. 50c per box, postpaid.



Conkey's Gape Cure—It positively cures and is given without trouble or loss of time. Simply put it in a soft feed. It builds up the general health and kills the worms. 50c per box; 60c postpaid.

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy—Is most valuable for this disease, commonly known as Sore Head; guaranteed to give satisfaction. 50c per box; 55c postpaid.



Conkey's Lice Powder—Can be absolutely relied upon to rid your fowls of lice. It will also kill lice on horses and cattle, ticks on sheep, bugs on tomato plants, rose bushes, etc. It is put up in large, attractive, sprinkle-top cans, containing full directions for use. 5 ozs., 10c; 15 ozs., 25c; 48 ozs., 50c; 100 ozs., \$1; add 25c for expressage, or 1c per ounce for postage.

Conkey's Flea Salve—Will positively rid fowls of "stick-tights," which are a troublesome pest in this Southern climate. 25c per box, 30c postpaid.

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy—This disease is often confounded with roup. This remedy is a guaranteed cure if given in time. 50c per box, postpaid.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy—Scaly leg is a disease caused by parasites under the scales of the feet and legs. This remedy is guaranteed to cure it. 50c per box; 55c postpaid.

DECORATIVE AND WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS.

We have selected with the greatest care our collections of Decorative and Winter-Blooming Plants, including those only that with fair treatment will thrive and give satisfaction in the ordinary living-room or conservatory.



Geranium.

Carnations—Next to Roses, Carnations are esteemed for their fragrance. The Carnations we offer are young plants from 2-inch pots. Planted out in spring, they should begin blooming about July or earlier. Each, 10c; per doz., \$1.

Rex Begonias—One of the most beautiful of house plants. Keep the foliage free from dust. Several varieties in stock; if you order two or more, we will send different ones. Each, 25c.

Flowering Begonias—They are of the easiest culture and any soil, if well watered, will insure success. As pot plants for the window and conservatory, both for winter and summer blooming, they have few equals. Each, 25c.

Salvia Splendens—The Scarlet Sage is a bedding plant that is covered all summer and fall with long spikes of dazzling red flowers. Remains in bloom until cut down by frost. This is one of the plants everybody can and should cultivate. Each, 10c; three for 25c; per doz., 75c.

VIOLETS.

Princess of Wales—New single Violet. This variety is far ahead of any other single Violet known. Of hardy, vigorous growth, the plants are wonderfully free flowering, with stems from 10 to 12 inches long; large green leaves of a thick leathery texture. The grand single flowers, of a true violet blue color that does not fade, are of round, symmetrical form, almost as large as pansies, and of the richest, most delicious fragrance. So large and circular are the flowers that some blooms will cover a silver dollar. Price, 10c each; fifteen for \$1.

California—Per 100..60c Russian—Per 100..60c

Chrysanthemums—If it were generally known that Chrysanthemums are as easily grown and as satisfactory for winter culture indoors as Carnations, they would become immensely popular. Use pots or boxes not less than 5 inches across. Use rich soil. For two weeks at least pinch the tops, also the lower branches of plants to form desired, and do not allow the flowers to form until the plant is healthy and sturdy. Give partial sunshine. Try a few plants. For want of space we can not give names and descriptions of the endless varieties now offered, so we present them to you in two collections. This gives you the best kinds and the greatest number for the money.

Our assortment includes only the largest and finest varieties which have given thoroughly satisfactory results with amateur growers.

SPECIAL—We offer any six "Mums," your selection of colors, for 75c.

Twelve prize-winning Chrysanthemum, all different, but our selection, for \$1.

Camellia Japonica—Leaves glossy green and flowers of most exquisite beauty and waxy texture. From pure white to crimson in almost endless variegation. Their culture is nearly related to that of the Azalea, but their success is more certain. Requires shade and moisture throughout the hot season. Their time of blooming is winter and early spring. When set with flower buds great care must be taken in watering—when left too dry the buds are sure to drop. The collection embraces double white, double pink, double red and double variegated. Price, each, \$1.50.

Poinsettia Pulcherrima—This is the plant which produces the large clusters of red leaves or flowers which are seen in all the flower stores at Christmas. We offer fine plants from 5- and 6-inch pots, 50c each; \$4.50 per dozen.

Geraniums—We have for a great many years made a specialty of supplying our customers at this season with thrifty and well-grown plants of the very choicest single and double varieties, which are especially suited for growing in pots for conservatory decoration, or for the window garden. Geraniums have always been much prized for winter blooming, as they are so bright and attractive, as well as of the easiest growth. Our selections of Geraniums comprise nearly all the colors and shades, and are especially valuable for bedding. We have double and single varieties. 2 in pots, 50c per doz.; 4 in pots, \$1 per doz.; rooted cuttings, 50c per doz.; postpaid.

Coleus—(General collection.) We have a splendid collection of these popular bedding plants. Space is too limited here to describe all sorts fully, but we have about fifty sorts, covering all shades of red, yellow, purple, green and speckled and mottled. When ordering, name the shades of color you desire. We shall be pleased to send any color or mixture of colors. Strong plants, by mail, 5c each; 50c per dozen.

Pansy Plants—The gigantic size of the flower, luxuriant growth, profusion of bloom and exquisite blendings of gay and fantastic color is utterly indescribable. The gigantic flowers are produced in great numbers, and borne well above the foliage, on strong stems. To introduce this beautiful new strain of Pansies, we offer nice plants that will come into flower at once for the extremely low price of 35c per dozen; \$2 per 100.

HELIOtropES.

Heliotropes are both handsome and fragrant. They like abundance of sunshine.

Madame Brunt—Dark blue.....Each, 15c
Snow Wreath—Nearly white.....Each, 15c

HARDY SHRUBS AND VINES.

Clematis Panaculata—(Virgin's Bower.) A beautiful Vine covered with clusters of white star-shaped flowers, perfectly hardy and a vigorous grower. Field-grown plants. Each, 35c.

Clematis Jackmanii—Much the same as Clematis Panaculata in habit and growth. The blooms are large, and color a deep purple. Strong field plants. Each, 35c.

Honeysuckles—We have nice stocky plants, two years old, of the "Yellow Trumpet" Honeysuckles. Each, 30c.

Hydrangea—(Grandiflora.) A very popular shrub growing to the height of 10 feet. Bloom throughout August and September. Large flowers of pure white. Fine large plants. Each, 50c.

Hydrangea—(Arborescens.) Much like the Grandiflora in habits of growth; much finer foliage than the above. Begins blooming in June and lasts the entire summer. Each, 25c and 50c.

Hibiscus—(Peachblow.) A beautiful class of plants with handsome, glossy foliage and brilliant showy flowers, often measuring from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. They grow under the hottest sun and bloom most profusely in open ground or in pots or tubs. The flowers are gorgeously colored. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

FERNS FOR DECORATION.



Boston Sword Fern—This popular Fern has proven the best decorative plant of recent introduction. It is a rapid grower of very easy culture, soon forming a large, graceful plant; its beautiful fronds often attaining a length of 4 to 5 feet, which arch and droop gracefully. Each, 25c and 50 cents.

Asparagus Plumosa—(Climbing Lace Fern.) An excellent plant for window culture, the lacelike texture of its foliage excelling that of the Maiden Hair Fern in grace and daintiness. It is fine as a pot plant, and in floral decorations the sprays are almost indispensable. Each, 25c.

Asparagus Sprengerii—(Emerald Feather Asparagus.) Is useful for cutting in sprays for fine cut-flower work, with roses, etc. Pretty decorative house plant. Used in decorations, as, for example, in the decoration of mantels, nothing can equal it. Each, 25c.

Nephrolepis Whitmanii—The plummy appearance of the foliage makes this variety unquestionably the most striking among all the Nephrolepis. The plant is quite dwarf in growth, and the leaves very wide; a grand Fern. Each, 25c and 50c.

Maiden Hair Fern—The best known variety of Adiantum. Its graceful lacelike foliage makes it indispensable for flower designs or anything where small Ferns are used. Each, 25c and 50c.

Ponderosa Lemon—Splendid, strong-growing plant of the Citrus family. It not only makes a lovely house plant, but produces large, handsome Lemons which will be the delight of the housekeeper. It produces these splendid fruits year after year, beginning to bear when the plant is two years old. As the plants grow larger, they produce more fruit; on a tree 6 feet high, ninety lemons were growing at one time, ranging from the size of a pea to ripe fruit, demonstrating the truly everbearing habit of this variety. The fruits grow to a very large size, have remarkably thin skin, and are the juiciest of all lemons. Excellent for lemonade and other culinary purposes. Thrifty young plants. Each, 25c, 50c and \$1.

Crepe Myrtle—This old favorite is not sufficiently appreciated. The plant blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed crimson flower-heads of immense size. Each, 25c.

Magnolia Grandiflora—The grandest of all evergreen trees. It is a native of the Southern States, very conspicuous, has large white flowers and very fragrant. Hardy as far north as St. Louis, Mo. We have nice 3-foot plants. Each, \$1.

Spiraea, or Bridal Wreath—(Van Houttei.) Flowers cover the entire shrub. Blooms in early spring. Foliage dark green, remaining beautiful the entire season. Each, 40c.

Spiraea—(Anthony Waterer.) A beautiful variety; continues in bloom throughout the entire summer. Large heads of dark crimson flowers. Each, 30c.

Weigelia—(Rosea Variegata.) A beautiful shrub with bell-shaped flowers; foliage variegated. Beautiful the entire season. Each, 35c.

Wistaria Magnifica—The Wistaria is a strong, rapid grower, desirable for trellises, porches, etc. When well established, it blooms profusely. The light purple flowers are very showy, and are produced in long racemes. A large plant in bloom is a beautiful sight. Perfectly hardy. Extra strong roots. Each, 50c.

Wistaria Chinensis—(White.) Similar in all respects to the above, except the flowers are pure white and remain longer on the vine. A superb companion for it. Strong roots. Each, 30c.

Ampelopsis Velutina—(Japanese or Boston Ivy.) This hardy variety clings firmly to the side of a house or wall, and will soon form a perfect mass of foliage. The leaves overlap with wonderful regularity. In autumn this beautiful climber assumes its greatest beauty, changing until it is a glowing mass of the brightest shades of crimson, scarlet and orange. Hardy; strong vines. Each, 25c.

Moon Vines—(Ipomea Grandiflora.) Makes a beautiful vine in the shortest time, with beautiful white flowers, which bloom at night, lasting until late in the mornings. Dense foliage. Extra fine plants. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.

Blue Moon Vines—Much the same as the white described above. A sky blue. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.

Camellia Sasanqua—Hardy evergreen for open ground, with flowers ranging in color, red, white, pink and variegated, etc. Flowers and leaves are much smaller than Camellia Japonica and it blooms in October to January. Each, \$1.50.

California Privet—Remarkable for the beauty of its almost evergreen foliage and strong, regular, symmetrical growth. The foliage is dark green, very glossy and wax-like; very hardy. It is not subject to insects or scale attacks, and will stand pruning to any extent at all seasons. Better than any other hedging plant that you can secure. 15 to 24 inches. Each, 10c; per 100, \$3.50.

Rubber Plant—(Ficus Elastica.) Its glossy, thick, dark green leaves seem formed especially to resist the dust and gas of dwelling houses. Strong, well-rooted plants. Each, by mail, 75c.

For prices on Flower and Fern Pots, Plant Tubs, etc., see page 33.

THE BEST ROSES.

The size of plants furnished by us is, in all cases, as large as can be advantageously forwarded by mail. Roses and green-house plants are strong, thrifty, well-established stock from 2½-inch pots.

GUARANTEE.—The safe arrival in good condition of all plants we send out is guaranteed. Further than that we cannot go, as much depends upon the care and treatment plants receive after reaching destination. If your order comes to us early in the season and includes both seeds and plants, the seeds will be sent at once, but plants will be held back until the weather permits of mailing safe from freezing.

Maman Cochet—Of extra large size and delicious fragrance. Deep rosy pink, inner side of petals silvery rose, tinted with golden yellow. Splendid as a cut flower.

White Maman Cochet—Delightfully tea-scented flowers of clear snowy white, which turn pink when grown out-of-doors. Of enormous size, remarkably round and full. Hardy everywhere and very free blooming.

Papa Gontier—Dark carmine, flushed with crimson. Fine buds and semi-double flowers. Fine for field planting. One of our best sellers.

Helen Good—(Tea.) This Rose is a sport from the Maman Cochet and is identical in foliage and growth; different in color, a light pink petal edged with deep pink. An excellent bedder.

Etoile de Lyon—One of the best and most beautiful yellow Tea Roses for general planting. May be had in bloom the entire year by proper treatment. The flowers are of good size, deep, full, very sweet-scented, rich, golden yellow.

Helen Gould—The Sensational Rose. This is probably the most beautiful and satisfactory Rose for general planting ever introduced in America. The flowers are full and perfectly double, the buds beautifully made, long and pointed. The color is a warm, rosy crimson. It is a very easy Rose to get along with; anybody can grow it and you can't keep it from blooming. Be sure and plant this grand Rose.

Meteor—(Hybrid Tea.) A free bloomer, very double, color a velvety red; a fine garden Rose.

Perle de Jardins—(Tea.) A free grower, an excellent bloomer; color a deep cream, almost golden; waxy petals; excellent lasting qualities when cut.

Duchess of Albany—(Hybrid Tea.) A Rose identical with the La France, deeper and more solid in color, vigorous in growth and large flowering.

La France—(Hybrid Tea.) "The queen of pink Roses," has an excellent form and very double; blooms continuously and is exceedingly fragrant.

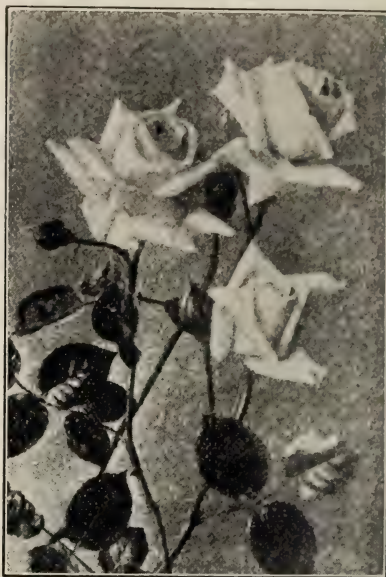
White La France—Here we have a beauty indeed, one we can recommend to all, whether for out-door culture or for pots in the house for winter. It is purely white, sometimes tinted with fawn.

Bride—(Tea.) The best white Rose there is; the buds are very large, the stems are large and smooth and the foliage bright, color ivory white; in very hot weather sometimes changes to a delicate pink, but always beautiful.

Bridesmaid—(Tea.) Identical with the Bride in habit and growth, color a beautiful pink, very double, excellent keeping qualities when cut, stems long and foliage fine; two-year-old plants only.

Clara Watson—(Tea.) A very strong grower and flowers freely; a splendid summer bedder; color a salmon pink.

Marechal Neil—The most beautiful of yellow climbers, a free grower and prolific bloomer, not so hardy as the other climbers, therefore advisable to plant at southern exposure and protect by mulching heavily with straw or litter before hard freezing begins. Furnished only in field plants. 1 year old. Each, 25c.



Kaiserine Augusta Victoria—The ideal white Rose; blooms continuously in the greatest profusion, the bud is beautiful, the flower is exquisite, the color snowy white and very fragrant.

MOSS ROSES.

Henri Martin—A beautiful red. Each, 25c.

Princess Adelaide—Light pink and very pretty. Each, 25c.

Mousseline—Pure white. Each, 25c.

CLIMBING ROSES (One-year-old).

Climbing Kaiserines—Pure white and very fragrant. Each, 15c.

Climbing Bridesmaids—Bright pink. Each, 15c.

Climbing La France—A fine pink. Each, 15c.

Climbing Pillow of Gold—Rosy pink, a grand specimen, free bloomer. Each, 15c.

Climbing Meteor—The most perfect red Climbing Rose. It is a very strong grower, making shoots 10 to 15 feet long in one season. Blooms freely and persistently, and is unequalled for training on verandas, porches, or around windows, where it will display its beautiful flowers to best advantage. Each, 15c and 25c.

Climbing Marechal Neil—A beautiful deep sulphur yellow; very full, very large and exceedingly fragrant. It is the finest yellow Rose in existence. It has a climbing habit, and where it is permitted to grow until it has attained a large size, as it will in a few years, it yields thousands of beautiful golden yellow flowers. Especially desirable. Each, 25c.

CLIMBING ROSES (Including Ramblers).

The following list can be supplied in two-year-olds, at 50c each; pot Roses same variety, 15c each.

Crimson Rambler—The world-renowned climber.

Yellow Rambler—A fine yellow.

Pink Rambler—Deep pink, very desirable.

Dundee Rambler—Pure white.

Dorothy Perkins—Shell pink, very beautiful.

Climbing White Pet—A pure white flower, blooms in clusters.

Price of Roses on this page, 15 each, except where stated; 8 for \$1; 2-year-old Plants 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. By express at purchaser's expense.

SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS AND TUBEROUS ROOTS.

Planted in Early Spring They Bloom All Summer.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII.

Old favorite and almost too well known to need description. The immense trumpet-shaped flowers, which measure 6 to 8 inches across, are borne on strong, fleshy flower spikes and are of rich, deep velvety crimson, each petal having a broad white stripe, contrasting beautifully with the deep red color. Each, 35c; 3 for \$1.

Atamasco—Beautiful rosy white flowers, produced the entire summer. This variety makes a pretty edge to a border. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

CALADIUM.

Fancy Foliaged—The fancy-foliaged varieties are very satisfactory for summer decoration. Leaves striped, blotched, and spotted with white, crimson and pink; in fact, the variety of color is something wonderful. In the fall they die down, and the bulbs should be kept in the pots in a warm place. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Esculentum—(Elephant's Ear.) One of the handsomest of the ornamental-leaved plants. Roots obtained in the spring will make good plants in the summer, and in the fall they should be taken up and stored in the cellar. Leaves 3 feet or more in length, nearly as broad. There is nothing so good as this Caladium for a grand bed of foliage in the garden. Medium-sized bulbs, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50. Large-sized bulbs, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

GLADIOLUS.

There is no other summer-flowering bulb so satisfactory, needing so little attention and thriving so well in almost any ordinary soil, as the Gladiolus. The bulbs should be set from 3 to 6 inches apart in rows, or, for massing, 6 inches apart, and about 4 inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. In the fall, before hard frosts, take up the bulbs, remove the tops, dry in the air for a few days, and store in some cool, dry place, secure from frost, until spring.

Choice Mixed—Doz., 25c.

Light and White—All shades. Doz., 40c.

Red and Scarlet—All shades. Doz., 30c.

Add 10c per dozen for postage.

DAHLIA.

Produce an abundance of lovely flowers during late summer and early fall. One of the foremost exhibition flowers. Strong bulbs or tubers in assorted colors. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50. Add 5c each for postage if wanted by mail.

GERMAN IRIS.

Perfectly hardy. They bloom in May and June, when there is always a scarcity of flowers. Plant 3 inches deep. Each, 20c; 6 for \$1.

Bacchus—White, edged lavender blue.

Gesneriana—White and lavender.

Harlequin—Lavender, lower petals striped purple.

Madame Chareaux—White.

Phidias—Bright yellow, lower petals mahogany.

Celeste—Light blue.

Madcap—Lavender and purple.

Peony—Once planted will last a lifetime with little care. For cutting there are few, if any, more decorative flowers. Grow from 1 to 3 feet high, bloom in May and June. Deeply cultivated, rich soil suits them best. White, 35c each; Pink or Red, 30c each.

SELECT CANNAS.

List of Choicest Varieties in Cultivation.

We offer the dry tubers only, and make shipment of them when danger from frost is past. If the dry roots, when received, are not at once planted either in pots or out-of-doors, they may be hastened into growth by watering and keeping in a warm place until the sprouts have attained some length.

Cannas should be planted in good, rich garden soil, mixed with old rotted stable manure. Water sparingly at first after planting; when growing freely, water very liberally. Plants should be set 18 inches apart each way.

ORCHID, OR LARGE FLOWERING.

	Each.	Doz.
Allemania —6 ft., red and yellow border.	\$0.10	\$1.00
Austria —6 ft., canary yellow, spotted red	.10	1.00
Burbank —4-5 ft., clear yellow.	.10	1.00
Italia —5 ft., yellow, blotched crimson.	.10	1.00

RED FLOWERING.

	Each.	Doz.
Alphonse Bouvier —5 ft., crimson.	\$0.10	\$1.00
Chas. Henderson —3½ ft., bright crimson.	.10	1.00
Crimson Bedder —3½ ft., intense scarlet.	.10	1.00

WHITE AND PINK FLOWERING.

	Each.	Doz.
Alsace —3½ ft., creamy white.	\$0.10	\$1.00
Charles Mohlin —4½ ft., salmon pink.	.10	1.00

YELLOW FLOWERING.

	Each.	Doz.
Buttercup —3½ ft., golden yellow.	\$0.10	\$1.00
Florence Vaughan —4½ ft., yellow dotted red.	.10	1.00
Richard Wallace —4½ ft., large yellow.	.20	2.00

VARIEGATED FLOWERING.

	Each.	Doz.
Mad. Crozy —2½ ft., scarlet, gilt edge.	\$0.10	\$1.00
Director Holtze —Bright yellow.	.10	1.00

BRONZE FOLIAGE.

	Each.	Doz.
Jupiter —5 ft., dark pink flower.	\$0.10	\$1.00
King of Bronzes —7 to 8 ft.	.10	1.00
King Humbert —4 ft., orange and scarlet, with red markings; bold and effective.	.20	2.00

Mixed Bedding Cannas—(Tall.) Per doz., 50c; 60c postpaid.

Mixed Bedding Cannas—(Dwarf.) Per doz., 50c; 65c postpaid.

TUBEROSE.

The Tuberose is a beautiful, pure white, wax-like, very sweet-scented, double flower, growing on tall stems, each stem bearing a dozen or more blossoms. Our Tuberose are all extra sized, splendid bulbs.

New Dwarf Tuberose Pearl—Each, 5c; 6 for 25c; doz., 50c.

VINES.

Madeira Vine—For porches and arbors no other climber gives such rapid and satisfactory results. The thick, dark green foliage forms a fine screen, and the white flowers are very fragrant. Price, strong bulbs, 5c each; 50c per doz.

Cinnamon Vine—A beautiful hardy climbing Vine, which will quickly surround an arbor, window or veranda with a profusion of vines covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves, bearing great numbers of delicate white blossoms, which emit a delicious cinnamon fragrance. We know of no Vine that is more satisfactory, being perfectly hardy, thriving everywhere, and when once planted will grow for many years and be a source of constant delight. Tubers, each, 5c; doz., 40c; postpaid, 50c.

Moon Vine—A beautiful summer climber, grows 15 to 20 feet high; makes a nice shade for porches or trellises and bears a profusion of large, trumpet-shaped, snow-white flowers, richly scented. The flowers open with remarkable regularity every evening and close in the morning about 8 o'clock. Each, 10c; 3 for 30c, postpaid.

BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

WE CARRY IN STOCK DURING SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, CHINESE LILIES, CROCUS, EASTER LILIES, ETC. IF YOU WISH ANY OF THESE, WRITE US IN THE AUTUMN AND WE WILL TAKE PLEASURE IN QUOTING YOU PRICES.

For prices on Flower Pots, Plant Tubs and Colonial Plant Kettles, see page 33.

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT.

The Flower Seeds we offer to you are of the same quality as we sell to florists; the best to be obtained and that money can buy.

We have this year carefully revised our list of Flower Seeds, added a number of splendid new sorts and discarded all inferior varieties. It will now be found to contain all that are really desirable. The latest and best in the floral world. Our stock of Seeds is of the highest possible quality—pure and fresh.

Brief Hints on Sowing.—The finer seeds should be started in shallow, well-drained boxes in the house and the young seedlings should be transplanted a few times until they are large enough to be set out into the open ground. Do not plant any seed as long as the ground is wet. A mellow loam, enriched with compost of rotted manure and leaf-mold, is the best adapted to most flowers. Rake the surface as smooth and fine as possible, elevating the surface of the beds and borders slightly in the middle, so that surplus water may run off. Cover the different seeds in proportion to their size, giving very thin covering to small seeds and planting large seeds deeper.

AGERATUM.

Valuable for bedding. Easily grown and bloom all summer. Half-hardy annual.

Mexicanum—Lavender-blue; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Tom Thumb—(Blue.) Grows about 6 inches high. Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM.

Sweet—Of easiest culture. Fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Little Gem—The plants grow from 3 to 4 inches high, and are covered with handsome spikes of fragrant white flowers from spring until fall. Fine for borders and design bedding. Pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS.

The plants grow from 2 to 4 feet high, have attractively colored foliage and curiously formed flower racemes. Half-hardy annual.

Caudatus—(Love - Lies - Bleeding.) Blood-red, drooping; 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor—(Joseph's Coat.) Leaves red, yellow and green; 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIS.

(African Daisy.)

Bushy, branching plant, growing about 2 feet high. In bloom from July until frost. Flowers daisy-like, white with light-blue center, the under side pale lilac. Valuable for bedding and for cut flowers. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 15c.

ADLUMIA.

Allegheny Vine—A graceful, hardy biennial climber, but, as it resows itself year after year, may be considered a perennial. The feathery foliage closely resembles that of the Maiden Hair Fern, the flowers are tube-shaped, flesh-colored and completely cover the plant. Very desirable to cover trellises, stumps of trees, etc. Pkt., 10 cents.

BEAN.

Butterfly Runner—This is a new variety of the Scarlet Runner Bean, not only valuable as yielding a useful dish for the table, but important and desirable for brightening the garden far into the autumn. The flowers are distinguished by the pure white wings and scarlet standard; a most pleasing contrast. Pkt., 5 cents.

Scarlet Runner—This is one of the good old standbys for covering screens and trellises. An exceedingly rapid grower. Its strong vines are always clothed with deep scarlet flowers from early summer until fall. Pkt., 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

Also known as Centaurea, Cornflower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Sweet Sultan, etc. These are among the most attractive of all hardy annuals and one of the most popular of all old-fashioned flowers.

Blue—This is the dark blue sort so much in demand for cutting. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

White—Pkt., 5c. **Mixed**—All varieties. Pkt., 5c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (or Boston Ivy).

A hardy climber, with pretty, dark-green leaves which change to bright scarlet in fall. Will cling to the smoothest wall; requires no wire or string. Pkt., 10c. For prices of plants, see page 41.

ANEMONE (Windflower).

Beautiful and showy flowers like Poppies. Blooms in spring. Fine for bouquets. Mixed colors. 9 inches. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon).

A border plant having dark, glossy leaves, and curiously shaped, showy colored flowers with spotted throats. Our list embraces the best of the giant-flowered, improved strains. Though perennial, they blossom the first year, if seed is sown early. Slightly covered with leaves, they withstand our winters. 1½ to 2 feet.

Tom Thumb—(Mixed.) Finest dwarf. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Mixed—Contains many brilliant colors. Pkt., 5 cents.

Picturatum—Choice blotched varieties, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine).

Blooms very early in the season. Grows 2 to 3 feet in height. Hardy perennial.

Skinneri—Flowers vivid scarlet, tipped with yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Choice Double—(Mixed.) Beautiful and varied colors. Pkt., 5c.

ASTERS.

These grow best in rich soil, although they will give satisfactory results in any ordinary garden soil. Annual.

Simple's Branching—Finest mixed. A magnificent American strain, with handsome double flowers on long stems. Pkt., 10c.

MIXTURE OF ASTERS.

Made of the best varieties suitable for cut-flower purposes, principally of white, pink and the brightest red, together with a small proportion of blue and purple.

Asters—(Tall varieties.) Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Asters—(Dwarf varieties.) Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper).

An old favorite garden annual upon which great improvement has been made during recent years. It is of the easiest culture, producing masses of beautiful, brilliant colored, double flowers; 18 inches high.

Double Camellia Flowered—Finest mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE AND PEAR.

Very curious vine with ornamental foliage. Its large golden-yellow fruit opens when ripe and shows its brilliant blood-red inside. Hardy annuals; 10 feet. Balsam Apple and Pear, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

BALLOON VINE (Love in a Puff)

Rapid growing, pretty annual climber; delights in a light soil and warm situation; produces white flowers, followed by seed vessels that look like small balloons; makes a fine porch screen; 10 feet. Pkt., 5c.



Arctotis Grandis.

BELLIS PERENNIS.

Double Daisy—Dwarf, hardy, blooming freely. Excellent for borders.
Snowball—Large, pure white flowers, with flat petals. Pkt., 10c.
Fine German Double—(Mixed.) Pkt., 5c.

BEGONIAS (From Seed).

Begonia Rex—(Ornamental-Leaved Varieties.) A collection of house plants without some of these elegant pot plants seems incomplete. The leathery leaves are bronze, red, silver and gold. Our mixture contains the finest sorts. Pkt., 25c.
Semperflorens—(Double Mixed.) Many double flowering varieties have been introduced in the last few years. The seed here offered has been saved from one of the best collections in Europe. Pkt., 15c.
Semperflorens—(Single Mixed.) This mixture contains all the best varieties, ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson; splendid. Pkt., 10c.

CINERARIA.

Magnificent and indispensable flowering plants for the conservatory or window garden. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across, are of white, blue, violet and crimson shades; usually two or more colors are shown in one flower.
Double Large Flowering—Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

CALLIOPSIS (Also Called Coreopsis).

Showy, beautiful, free-blooming plants, producing large bright flowers of rich and charming colors throughout the entire summer. Mainly hardy annuals; 1 to 2 feet; best mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

A rapid-growing climber, with graceful foliage of a delicate shade of green. Flowers bright yellow, which have a fanciful resemblance to a canary bird with expanded wings. Pkt., 5c.

CARNATION.

Highly esteemed favorites. Flowers of delicious fragrance and rich colors. They are equally well adapted to garden culture or to growing in pots in the house.

Finest German Mixed—Saved from extra fine, double, named flowers. Pkt., 25c.

Early Flowering Double Vienna—Very free flowering. Pkt., 10c.

Marguerite—Produces its beautiful flowers four months after sowing the seed. It blooms profusely in many colors. Flowers very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

CLEMATIS.

A climbing shrub, admirably adapted for covering stumps, arbors or rock-work. Pkt., 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppies).

Most attractive annuals of the easiest culture, their flowers being very bright and showy. They are splendid for bedding, massing or ribbon-work. The plants grow bushy and about 1 foot high. They are favorites everywhere. Bloom profusely from spring-sown seed. (See illustration.)

Finest Double Mixed—A splendid assortment of colors. Pkt., 5c.

Finest Single Mixed—All the best varieties. Pkt., 5 cents.

CANTERBURY BELLS.

Campanula Calycanthema—(Cup and Saucer.) Produces beautiful single flowers 3 inches in length with saucers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The plants form pyramids of bloom bearing from 100 to 200 of these exquisite blossoms for weeks during the early summer. A hardy biennial 2½ feet high, flowering the second season from seed. Pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT.

Widely known and cultivated. Considered indispensable for cutting. Valuable for bedding and borders. Hardy annual. 1 foot.

Dwarf Mixed—Contains many shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

COCKSCOMB.

The comb varieties of Celosia are very showy either in the garden or grown in pots. They like rich soil.

Tall Cockscomb—MixedPkt., 5c
Dwarf Cockscomb—MixedPkt., 5c

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold).

Hardy annuals that thrive anywhere, especially in city gardens. The graceful star-shaped flowers exhibit every shade of yellow from ivory to deep orange. Well adapted for cutting, being borne upon long stems, 18 inches.

Mixed—All the double sorts.....Pkt., 5c

COSMOS.

The strong, robust plants grow 4 and 5 feet high, and produce an abundance of lovely single flowers late in the fall, when other flowers are scarce. Sow the seed when danger of frost is over and thin out the plants to stand 18 inches apart in the row. To stimulate a bushy growth, pinch out the tops when the plants are about 3 feet high.

California Strain—All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CYCLAMEN (Giant Flowered).

Charming plants with beautiful foliage and rich-colored fragrant flowers. Considered by many to be the finest winter-flowering plant we have. Seed may be sown in spring or autumn. The culture of Cyclamen from seed is much more satisfactory than from bulbs. Mixed colors. Pkt. of 15 seeds, 15 cents.

CYPRESS VINE.

One of the most popular Vines with their delicate fern-like foliage and mass of beautiful star-shaped flowers. All colors, mixed. Oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

COLEUS.

The most largely used perhaps of all bedding plants. These are easily grown from seed.

Mixture of Fancy Fringed Coleus—2 pkts., 25c; single pkt., 15c.

Mixed Coleus—Tall growing plants of many bright colors. Pkt., 10c.

COBAEA SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells).

One of the handsomest and most rapid growing of the annual climbers. Climbs 30 feet in a season. The flowers are bell-shaped. Very prolific and perfectly hardy. The vine is always clean of insects.

WhitePkt., 5c
BluePkt., 5c
MixedPkt., 5c



California Poppies (Eschscholtzia).

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Annual varieties. These are showy and effective garden varieties, extensively grown for cut flowers. The foliage is ornamental and finely cut. The single varieties grow 12 to 18 inches high and produce on long stems large flowers resembling the Daisy, but of many bright colorings in distinct bands or rings.

Finest Mixed—Single Pkt., 5c
Finest Mixed—Double Pkt., 5c

CANNAS (Indian Shot).

These very attractive summer bedding plants can be grown readily from seed. The seed is extremely hard and should be soaked in warm water until swollen. Sow singly in small pots of sandy soil and set in a warm place, preferably a hot-bed or sunny window. Set out in June where they are to flower.

Large Flowering—All colors and shades. Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE DAISY (Bellis Perennis).

Charming plants, indispensable for cool, shady places, though they do quite well in open sunshine. Seed sown early will give blooming plants in a short time. With protection, Daisies will endure our winter and bloom in early spring. 6 inches.

Double—Mixed Pkt., 5c
Giant White Pkt., 10c

DIANTHUS, OR PINKS.

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom.

Double Flowering Red Pkt., 5c
Double Flowering White Pkt., 5c
Double Flowering Striped or Fringed Pkt., 5c
Double Flowering Pink Pkt., 5c

FOUR O'CLOCK.

A brilliant and showy plant of compact growth with rich, glossy leaves and profusion of bloom during the entire summer, presenting a gorgeous sight in the afternoon and early morning. One of the most satisfactory and beautiful of our summer flowering annuals. It should be in every garden.

Fine Mixed Colors—2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis).

Half-hardy perennial, which flowers the first year from seed if sown early. Will bring forth lovely blossoms throughout the whole summer and fall. Flowers are borne on long, stiff stems and of the most exquisite sky-blue, with a delicate white center. They succeed best with moisture in a somewhat shaded position.

Blue Pkt., 5c
White Pkt., 5c
Mixed—All varieties, Oz., 30c; Pkt., 5c

FUCHSIAS (Lady's Eardrops).

These well-known plants will flower the first season from seed. If started early. As house plants for winter they are always general favorites. The seed we offer is saved from a fine collection of double and single sorts. Pkt., 25c.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.

A splendid mixture of Gourds, including all the ornamental kinds, both large and small, of various shapes and colors, such as Japanese Nest Egg, Mock Orange, Dish Cloth, Turk's Turban, Dipper, Serpent, Bottle, Warty Gourd, Hercules' Club and many other curious and unique varieties. Gives unlimited pleasure to both elders and children. Many odd and fantastic shapes. Pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE.

This class of plants is one of the finest for cutting, as the delicious fragrance of all the varieties is very durable. For the same reason they make excellent house plants. Seed sown early in the spring in the house will make fine plants for summer bedding.

Giant Flowered—Cholceest mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DAHLIA.

These grand flowers of the autumn, if the seed is sown quite early in spring, will commence to bloom by midsummer. Dig the tubers in fall and keep in sand in cellar. 3 to 5 feet.

Double—Large Flowered Pkt., 10c

DATURA (Trumpet Flower).

Bushy, branching, annual plants, 2 to 3 feet high. Suitable for backgrounds and shrubberies. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove).

The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower-stems at least 3 feet in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half-shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of flowers are often 2 feet in length, containing scores of the prettily-spotted thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Sow seed in spring in the garden, and transplant as desired. Perennial. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 5c.

ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA (Wild Cucumber).

An annual climber of exceedingly rapid growth. To cover a pillar or trellis or to embellish an ungainly tree trunk, fences, unsightly buildings, there is nothing which so completely fills as this does. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by quantities of ornamental and prickly seed pods. Pkt., 5c.

GALLARDIA.

Blanket Flower—Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer until November. Excellent for borders or for cutting.

All Annual Varieties—Mixed. Pkt., 5c

GERANIUM.

Well-known plants esteemed both for house culture and bedding out-of-doors. Sown early in the house the seedlings will bloom the first summer. 1 to 2 feet. Giant perennial. Mixed. Saved from the largest and finest varieties. Pkt., 5c.

ICE PLANT.

A curious plant for hanging baskets, rock-work, vases and edgings; leaves and stems succulent, appearing as though covered with ice crystals. Tender annual trailer; 6 inches high. Pkt., 5c.

LOBELIA.

The following dwarf and trailing varieties of this popular and beautiful flowering plant will be found most desirable for pot culture, edgings, hanging baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November. The hardy perennial varieties are among the most attractive of our garden favorites, producing beautiful spikes of handsome flowers.

Crystal Palace Compacta—Rich deep blue; dark foliage; the finest dark blue for bedding. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Compacta Varieties—All colors. Pkt., 10c.

MAURANDIA.

A plant of delicate and graceful beauty. It is one which should be better known. Graceful climber for green-house, parlor basket, or out-door purposes. Mixed. Pkt., 5c

HOLLYHOCK.

In situations suitable for tall flowers we know of nothing better than the Hollyhock; and yet the improved varieties do not grow very high—from 4 to 6 feet being about the range. New plants are obtained from seed and by dividing the roots. Seeds sown in the summer will give plants that will endure winter. The plants may be protected during the winter with a little straw and evergreen boughs, or leaves. Biennial.

Hollyhock—(Double.) Very double and fine, from the best named collection in Europe. Pkt., 10 cents.



Hollyhock.

GOLDEN ROD.

The well-known golden yellow favorite. Pkt., 5c.

IMPATIENS.

Valuable for pot culture and bedding out. Each plant forms a bush about 2 feet high with large flowers ranging in color from pale rose to crimson, borne in great profusion. Tall perennial. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR.

These include the Rocket sorts, which should be set 5 to 6 inches apart, and the branching kinds, which require 2 feet apart. They are among the most showy, graceful, and effective plants. Handsome, feather-like foliage and long spikes of lovely flowers—white, pink, blue and violet. Fine for cutting. In bloom July to October. Prefer cool, moist soil.

Tall Branching—MixedPkt., 5c
Tall Rocket—MixedPkt., 5c
Dwarf Rocket—MixedPkt., 5c

MARIGOLD.

Free-flowering annuals of easy culture. Well adapted for large beds or mixed borders.

African Double Mixed—Grows 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers are very double, measuring about 3 inches in diameter. The colors are orange, brown and yellow. Pkt., 5c.

French Double Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

MORNING GLORIES.

Giant Japanese Mixed—Flowers of largest size; some are brilliant red or rich blue; others are equally brilliant, with broad margins of clear white; some are striped or dotted with blue or red on white or lemon yellow ground, others are clouded with blue and red. The foliage in some plants comes plain green, in others it is mottled with white and shades of yellow or yellowish green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Convolvulus Major—These are the old-fashioned favorites that everybody loves. No climber is more useful, as they grow so quickly and cling to anything. Splendid mixed with other vines, especially Nasturtiums. Our mixture contains all the choicest and brightest colored sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

MOONFLOWER.

Tall-growing, free-blooming climbers, related to the family of Morning Glories. As Moonflower plants have dense foliage, they are useful to cover trellis work, verandas, etc. Plant seeds out-of-doors when warm weather sets in.

New Hybrid—Its large white flowers expand in the evening and remain open until the following day. Pkt., 10c.



PANSIES.

The Pansy is, everywhere and with everybody, a very popular flower. Its modesty and innate sweetness endear it to the hearts of young and old alike. It gives an abundance of bloom until after severe frosts, endures our winters with safety, and greets us in the early spring with a profusion of bright blossoms. Pansy seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground. If sown in the spring, get it in as early as possible, so as to secure flowers during the early rains. Seeds sown in a cool place in May or June, and well watered until up, will produce fall-flowering plants. To have good flowers, the plants must be vigorous and make a rapid growth, as they will in rich moist loam. Young plants give the largest flowers. The old wornout plants should be replaced. If the plants come into bloom in the heat of summer, the flowers will be small at first, but as the weather becomes cooler they will increase in size and beauty. They will flower better in mid-summer if planted where somewhat shaded from the hot sun, especially if furnished with a good supply of water; but in almost any situation will give fine flowers in the spring and autumn.

Bedding Pansies—(Mixed.) We have taken much pains in composing this mixture, and it will make a rich display. Not only does it contain all the fine Bedding Pansies named, but also a great many other choice varieties. Pkt., 10c; 3 pkts. for 25c; ¼ oz., 40c; oz., \$2.50.

Giant Pansy Mixture—This splendid mixture is a blended combination of giant-flowering Pansies. It contains all colors and will prove a delightful surprise in regard to the great size and rich and varied colorings of its flowers. Very popular. Pkt., 20c; 3 for 50c.

LEMON VERBENA.

A much-esteemed house plant. Its foliage is delightfully fragrant. Comes true from seed and lives from year to year. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE.

Sweet-Scented—A well-known fragrant favorite, which may be grown in beds, or in pots during the winter. It produces numerous small flower-stalks. Grows 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Mixture of Many Sorts—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Giant Trimardeau Pansies—(Mixed.) These are the largest flowered of all; a most showy class, of robust and very compact growth. The flowers are carried well above the leaves; splendid for bouquets, as the stems are long. Mixture of finest colors. We are very proud of this strain of Pansies. An unequalled collection of all the finest types. The best, handsomest, and most perfect giant-flowering varieties. Pkt., 25c; 3 pkts., 60c; ¼ oz., \$1.25.

Our Pansy Seed is the very best that money can buy.

PORTULACA.

Dwarf annual of creeping growth, thriving luxuriantly in an open, exposed situation. During bright, sunny days the plants are ablaze with brilliant flowers of all shades. At night and on dull days the flowers remain closed.

Single Mixed—Large flowers of brilliant colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed—Perfectly double flowers of all colors. Pkt., 10c.

Please remember that for 25c a customer may select any six 5-cent packets or any three 10-cent packets of Flower Seeds.

NASTURTIUM.

Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom. In favorable soil they are produced in abundance throughout the season. Sow in spring, in well-drained, moderately rich soil.

Mixed Dwarf Nasturtiums—We handle such large quantities of Dwarf Nasturtiums that we are able to offer this especially choice mixture at a very low price. You should plant this mixture very liberally. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Mixed Tall Nasturtiums—There is no flower of which you need seed in larger quantities for liberal plantings than Tall or Climbing Nasturtiums. For the low price, this mixture is very choice. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

OXALIS.

Tropaeoloides—Beautiful, small plants, with brown foliage and deep yellow flowers. They are particularly suitable for rock-work, rustic baskets, etc. Make also desirable border plants. Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIA.

Few if any plants are more deservedly popular for bedding purposes, green-house or window culture. Their showy flowers, both single and double, are produced from early summer until late autumn. They bloom in a few weeks from seed, which, being small, would better be sown indoors and the seedlings transplanted.

Large Flowered Mixed—Very large; some striped. Pkt., 10c.

Choicest Large Flowered Mixed—1-16 oz., \$1; pkt., 15c.

Fringed and Stained Mixed—Very attractive. Pkt., 20c.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

(Large Flowering.)

Unequalled in the magnificent display of their many and

brilliantly colored flowers. They will grow even in poor soil, but in order to develop to their highest perfection, must have rich soil and must be given room. Plants from seed sown in open ground in fall or early spring will begin flowering about July 1st, and will be literally covered with bloom until autumn. Unsurpassed for masses of separate colors or for bouquets. 1 foot high.

Choicest Mixed—Best large-flowered varieties. Oz., 75c; pkt., 5c.

VERBENA.

New Mammoth—A very large variety and very vigorous of growth. Pkt., 5c.

POPPIES (Annual Varieties).

Very showy. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful. Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow thinly, barely covering. If picked just before expanding, the flowers will last several days.

Double Poppies—(Mixed.) This includes all the double varieties, and will bring flowers showing many varied tints and combinations of color. It is astonishing to see such large flowers, some of them like double Peonies. Pkt., 5c.

Single Poppies—(Mixed.) Annual sorts. Pkt., 5c.

RICINUS.

(Castor Beans.)

Rapid-growing plants with palm-like foliage and showy fruits. Used with decorative effect planted singly on the lawn or in the center of a Canna or Caladium bed. 6 to 15 feet. Pkt., 5c.

SMILAX.

Charming tender perennial climber for house or green-house. Pkt., 5c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN.

Ornamental climber. Bright scarlet sprays of bloom, followed by edible beans. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS.

The flower for the masses. Their dainty shape and delicate fragrance are a delight to all lovers of flowers. For best results they should be planted in January or February. Prepare the ground well, working in plenty of well-rotted manure. Plant the seeds about 4 inches deep, and support the vines with wire or strings, held up by poles.

Emily Henderson—A clear white sort. Wings broad and well expanded.

Lady Beaconsfield—A bright but delicate salmon pink.

Her Majesty—The flowers are a beautiful delicate rose-pink color.

Firefly—Very bright and intense crimson scarlet.

Butterfly—Beautiful violet.

Dorothy Tennant—Large flowers of warm violet color.

Captain of the Blues—Standard blue.

America—The most brilliant of the red-striped sorts.

Fascination—Standard lilac, wings blue and tinged with lilac.

Othello—A very dark maroon, practically self-colored with almost black veining.

Navy Blue—A true blue.

Senator—Broad large flower of lavender striped and splashed with maroon.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid.

Lee's Royal Mixture of Sweet Peas—Contains over thirty varieties of the best and newest named sorts. Every color and tint is represented in our Royal Mixture, which makes a truly great combination. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c; postpaid, 60c.

Lee's Special Mixture of Sweet Peas—A mixture developed by an English specialist, which represents the highest art in Sweet Pea culture. The flowers are mammoth size, of the most delicate shades and markings. We can only offer a limited quantity of this special mixture this season. (See cut, an exact reproduction.) Pkt. (containing sufficient quantity of seed to plant 10 feet), 25c; postpaid.



SALVIA.

Splendens—(Scarlet Sage.) The plants are fairly covered with long spikes of vivid scarlet flowers. Very popular and highly ornamental. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

STOCKS, TEN WEEKS.

Large-Flowering Dwarf—(Mixed.) Choice double, large flowering. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM.

A well-known, attractive, free-flowering, hardy perennial, producing a splendid effect in beds and borders with rich and varied flowers. The demand for separate colors has induced us to offer this season several of the best and most distinct flowering sorts.

Single Mixed—All colors. Oz., 25c.....Pkt., 5c
Double Mixed—¼ oz., 25c.....Pkt., 5c

SUNFLOWER.

Chrysanthemum-Flowered—Produces magnificent double flowers, measuring 6 to 8 inches in diameter, with long, fringed petals. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Stella—Star-shaped flowers of brightest golden yellow, with dark centers. Fine for cutting; blooms continuously. Pkt., 5c.

WALLFLOWER.

Well known, deliciously fragrant; blooming early in the spring, with spikes of beautiful flowers. They should be protected in a cold-frame in the winter and planted out in April. Pkt., 5c.

ZINNIAS.

Mixed. Very brilliant. Pkt., 5c.

STRAWBERRIES.

The following list is a selection of the best varieties grown. We will allow 50 at 100 rate, 500 at the 1,000 rate; by the 10 we sell 12 plants, packing free. If a few are wanted sent by mail, add 25c to each 100.

Varities marked (P) are pistillates or imperfect bloomers and must have a staminate (S) or perfect bloomer planted every third or fourth row to pollinize them. This section is the home of Strawberry-shipping. 100 to 200 cars each season.

VERY EARLY VARIETIES.

Texas (S)—A round berry of good bright red color; if blooms are injured by early frost, very often fruits a second time; in fact, is a better ever-bearing variety than some of the varieties usually sent out as ever-bearing; while not always profitable for shipping, is still a good variety to have at times. 25c per 10; 50c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

Michel (S)—An old early variety still called for. 25c per 10; 50c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

Early Ozark (S)—Fifteen berries fill a quart; sometimes killed by early frost. \$1 per 100.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Clyde (S)—Berries very large and very prolific, but has habit of rotting on under side in wet seasons. 25c per 10; 75c per 100.

Lady Thompson (S)—A Southern variety; seemingly best in dry seasons. 25c per 10; 75 per 100.

MEDIUM VARIETIES.

Aroma (S)—This is, perhaps, the most popular berry that is raised by commercial growers for shipping to distant markets. It has steadily won its way to increased favor since its introduction many years ago. In some localities it is rated a mid-season variety, in others a late kind. It is prolific of large, very firm, perfectly formed berries that are very attractive in the box; it is at home on all soils that are well fertilized and is invariably among those that come up with a crop. If you have never tried the Aroma, you are missing a chance that may mean a great deal to you. Per 25 plants, 50c; per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$4.50.

Brandywine—Perhaps the best known of all the late varieties; this fine berry is grown successfully in all parts of the country; in fact, it is so widely popular everywhere that it hardly needs any description. The plant itself is of good size, makes plenty of runners, and is generally healthy and productive. The fruit is large and heart-shaped, very firm and of good quality and color. The large part of the crop comes late. It is always a safe and sure variety to plant. Late. Per 10 plants, 50c; per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$4.50.

Gandy (S)—One of the best late Strawberries. Large, uniform size, rich crimson. Is a vigorous grower and good cropper. Late to very late. Per 25 plants, 50c; per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$5.

DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia—The best, ripening with the early blackberries and much larger, fruit of the best quality. They trail on the ground and should be mulched with old hay or straw, to keep berries clean. The Dewberry outsells any blackberry on the market. One of the largest Dewberry fields is located here, shipping several hundred crates daily in the best seasons. Per 5 plants, 15c; per 10, 25c; per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7.

Bubach (P)—A splendid variety of the very largest size; the quantity of the fruit produced is simply enormous. The ground about the plants is often literally covered with the large, luscious fruits. Shape round, slightly flattened; flesh medium firm, meaty, fine grained and quality good. The color is a rich bright red, with waxy surface. It ripens evenly, and the color extends clear through the fruit. The foliage is a dark, waxy green, with spreading habit; leaf and fruit stems short. We have tried this variety on sandy loam, on clay and on black soil, and each test gave very satisfactory results. Late. Exceptionally good for home use or market, but perhaps too large for a shipper. Per 10, 25c; per 100, 75c; per 1,000, \$4.50.

Klondyke (S)—The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer, originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable Southern berries in cultivation, both for home market and table. When fully ripe, it is of excellent quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a staminate, or self-pollinizer, a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productivity. Altogether it promises to be one of the most valuable varieties yet introduced. Per 25 plants, 50c; per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$4.50.

Dip the plants in water as soon as received, and bury the roots in moist, shady ground till you are ready to set them out; neglect for an hour or so is often fatal.

RASPBERRIES.

Cumberland—Black cap, best large and prolific. Per 5 plants, 20c; per 10, 40c; per 100, \$2.

Miller Red—Best of the red varieties. Per 10 plants, 20c; per 100, \$2.

BEST GRAPES.

Two-year-old for gardens, usually bear a few bunches the second year after planting.

King—New. Origin, Grand Rapids, Mich. A hardy strong grower as the Concord, same color, but much larger bunch and berry, seeds few, ripens a few days before Concord. 2-year-old vines. Each, 50c; 2 for 90c; 10 for \$4.

Regal—New. Dark red, juicy, bunches large, some have been known to weigh over a pound; Vines planted one year have been known to ripen over one dozen bunches; very hardy, having stood 30 degrees below zero without injury. 2-year-old vines. Each, 50c; 2 for 90c.

Wyoming Red—Color of berry like Delaware, berry larger; one of the best red Grapes of standard sorts. Each, 25c; 2 for 40c; 10 for \$1.50.

Ives—Blue-black, a few days earlier than Moor's, but not of high quality; best for early jelly or wine-making, a sure bearer and prolific. Each, 0c; 2 for 30c; 10 for 60c.

Concord—Deep purple or blue, the best general purpose Grape of all, more of these are planted than all others combined. 2-year-old vines, 15c each; 2 for 20c; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$3.50. Begins to ripen here the first week in August.

Moor's Early—Purple or blue, very large, of good quality, not as prolific as Concord, ripens a few days before Concord. 2-year-old plants, 20c each; 2 for 30c; 10 for 60c.

Niagara—Large white, mid-season, best of the white Grapes. 2-year-old vines. Each, 20c; 2 for 30c; 10 for 60c.

Scuppernong Grape—Bunches seldom ever composed of more than 8 or 10 berries; berries round, of a bronze color when fully ripe; vine is free from all disease and attacks of insects. It is wonderfully prolific. Each, 40c; doz., \$3.50.

Delaware—Bunches small; compact; light red. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.

FRUIT TREES FOR THE GARDEN.

Apple—2 and 3 year, 5 feet XX.....	Each, 30c	10 for \$2.00
Apple—2 and 3 year, 4½ feet X.....	Each, 25c	10 for 1.30
Peach—1 year, 4½ feet XX.....	Each, 20c	10 for 1.25
Peach—1 year, 4 feet X.....	Each, 15c	10 for 1.00
Plum—1 and 2 year, 4½ feet XX.....	Each, 30c	10 for 2.00
Plum—1 and 2 year, 4 feet X.....	Each, 25c	10 for 1.50
Pear—Dwarf, 2 year, 3½ feet XX.....	Each, 30c	10 for 2.00
Pear—Dwarf, 2 year, 3 feet X.....	Each, 25c	10 for 1.50
Cherry—2 year (Budded), 4 feet XX.....	Each, 35c	10 for 2.50
Cherry—2 year (Budded), 3½ feet X.....	Each, 25c	10 for 1.50
Cherry on own roots succeed best on wet soils.		
Early Richmond—4 feet XX.....	Each, 25c	10 for 1.50
Early Richmond—3½ feet X.....	Each, 20c	10 for 1.00
Apricots—3½ feet XX.....	Each, 25c	10 for 1.50
Quince—3 feet XX.....	Each, 25c	10 for 1.25

Varieties quoted on request.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—STANDARD VARIETIES.

Ash—(White.) 1½ inches at base. Each, 50c; 2 for 90c; 10 for \$4.

Elm—(American White.) 1½ inches at base. Each, 60c; 2 for \$1.10; 10 for \$5.

Elm—(American White.) 2 inches at base. Each, \$1; 2 for \$1.90; 10 for \$9.

Elm—(American White.) 3 inches at base. Each, \$1.75; 2 for \$3.40; 10 for \$16.

Birch—(White.) 8 feet. Each, 50c; 2 for 90c; 10 for \$4.

Birch—(White.) 10 feet. Each, 75c; 2 for \$1.25; 10 for \$6.

Cypress—(Deciduous.) 8 feet. Each, 40c; 2 for 70c; 10 for \$3.

Maple—(Soft, White, or Silver Leaf.) 1½ inches at base. Each, 40c; 2 for 70c; 10 for \$3.

Maple—(Soft, White, or Silver Leaf.) 2 inches at base. Each, 50c; 2 for 90c; 10 for \$4.

Maple—(Norway.) 2 inches at base. Each, \$1.

Maple—(Sugar or Rock Maple.) 2 inches at base. Each, 90c; 2 for \$1.70; 10 for \$8.

Tulip Tree—2 inches at base. Each, \$1.10; 2 for \$2; 10 for \$10.

Sassafras—6 feet. Each, 25c; 2 for 40c; 10 for \$1.50.

Kentucky Coffee Tree—2 inches at base. Each, \$1.50; 2 for \$2.90; 10 for \$14.

Oak Chestnut—Leaf, 8 feet. Each, \$1; 2 for \$1.75; 10 for \$8.50.

Oak Burrs—6 feet. Each, 35c; 2 for 60c; 10 for \$2.50.

Oak—(White.) 6 feet. Each, 40c; 2 for 75c; 10 for \$3.

Poplar—(Carolina.) 3 to 2 inches at base. Each, \$1.55; 2 for \$2.40; 10 for \$11.50.

Poplar—(Silver Leaf Abele.) 8 feet. Each, 50c; 2 for 75c; 10 for \$4.50.

Poplar—(Lombardy.) 1½ inches at base. Each, 50c; 2 for 90c; 10 for \$3.

Sweet Gum—½ inches at base. Each, 60c; 2 for \$1.10; 10 for \$5.

Sour Gum—1 inch at base. Each, 50c; 2 for 90c.

NEW AND RARE ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR LAWNS.

Cost of baling or boxing extra, usually 15 per cent of orders, except on large size trees, when the cost will be more.

Norway Maple—(Schwedler.) Purple leaved; 6 to 8 feet. Each, 75c; 2 for \$1.40.

Norway Maple—(Genevia.) Purple leaved; new; 6 to 8 feet. Each, \$1.50.

Japan Maple—Cut leaved; red foliage, 18 inches. Each, 60c; 2 for \$1.10.

Magnolia Lenzii—Deep rich red on outside, petals rosy, white inside; 2 feet. Each, \$2.

Magnolia Stellata—(Starry Magnolia.) Early, white; 2 feet. Each, \$1.50.

Golden Poplar—Fine for distinct display; 6 to 8 feet. Each, 40c; 2 for 70c; 10 for \$3.

Bole's Silver Leaf—5 to 6 feet. Each, 40c; 2 for 70c.

Catalpa Bungii—Umbrella shape, grafted; 6 to 8 feet. Each, 75c; 2 for \$1.40.

Mimosa Tree—Found on the battle-field of Shiloh; foliage like fern, very showy and rare; 5 feet. Each, \$1.25; 2 for \$2.40.

Weeping Elm—(Camperdown.) Fine large leaf; 6 feet. Each, 75c.

TREE AND HEDGE PLANT SEEDS.

Sugar Maple—This is one of our highly prized native trees. While other sorts are wanted for special purposes, the Sugar Maple is a general favorite, and no collection would be perfect without it. It is the great sugar tree of America, and its yearly product of syrup and sugar amounts to over \$10,000,000 in value. It succeeds well in all soils and locations, making a stout, vigorous, rapid growth of hard-wood, most valuable for fuel and highly prized for manufacturing purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.

Soft or Silver Leaf Maple—One of the most beautiful of Maples. Is being extensively planted in forests on account of its extremely rapid growth. Its wood is quite soft and light and the branches are often broken down by the action of the wind and storm. The seed ripens in May and cannot be kept over until fall and retain its vitality, hence it should be sown as soon as possible after it is taken from the tree. Can give prices in May.

Osage Orange—A native of Texas, but has been generally introduced over the country because of its extensive employment as a hedge plant. The best way to prepare the seed for planting is to soak it in a running creek until it commences sprouting, then plant it like any other seed. Another way to sprout it is by putting it in a vessel, and covering it daily with warm water, until the sprouts come up. We prefer the first method. Proper time to sow in April or May. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., 50c; bu., \$10.

Honey Locust—This is a large and handsome tree, the trunk and branches generally set with long and formidable spines, on which account it has been employed as a hedge plant. The wood is heavy and affords excellent fuel, but is not considered durable as timber. Has done well in our State wherever planted. Seeds ought to be scalded before planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Yellow or Black Locust—This variety is noted for its rapid growth of hard and durable timber. It is hardy and succeeds well in many parts of the country, while in some localities it proves a failure. It is worthy of a trial in any localities where it has not already been tested. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 50c.

Catalpa Speciosa—Of all the trees that have been suggested as adapted to the formation of timber plantations, the Catalpa stands pre-eminent. Its exceedingly rapid growth; its adaptation to most all soils and situations; its wide range of latitude; its extraordinary success on the Western and Northern prairies; the ease and certainty with which it is transplanted; the strong vitality and freedom from disease and insects; the incomparable value of its timber; the almost imperishable nature of the wood when used for posts, railroad cross ties, and other exposed situations; and the unrivaled beauty of its flowers—all point to the Catalpa as the tree to plant. The yearling Catalpa should be cut off above the ground; it will then insure a straight and stronger growth the following season. The same treatment applies on soft and hard maple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.

Russian Mulberry—Said to be the most valuable for our climate. It is largely planted by the Menonites in the Arkansas Valley, mostly for the silk culture. It is easily cultivated, hardy, a good grower, and if kept in dwarf form will make a fine hedge. The berries of the Russian Mulberry are good for dessert. The trees make good fence posts after five years' growth, and eventually makes splendid lumber for cabinet work. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.

Shellbark Hickory—This species becomes a lofty tree 80 feet high with a diameter sometimes of 2 feet. It furnishes most of the hickory nuts of commerce. Bu., \$2.50.

Barberry—A shrub of medium size, and one of the best hedge plants we possess. It is very hardy and forms a dense shrub from 4 to 8 feet high, with many branches covered with sharp stout prickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Sycamore—A native tree extending over a large portion of the United States. It is chiefly found growing along river bottoms, where it attains a magnificent size. Specimens are often found having a diameter of 6 feet or more. It makes a very rapid growth, and is easy to transplant. Thrives best in a rich, moist soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 30c.

BEST AND NEWEST BOOKS.

Postage Charges prepaid on any of these Books.

WOULD YOU FARM RIGHT?

The progressive farmer cannot afford to do without books. The assistance of the new agricultural knowledge and experience is necessary if he would make the most of his business. He must move with the times. The proper rotation of crops, the treatment of soils, the breeding of animals, the care and disposition of the products of the farm, demand the most thorough, scientific knowledge, in order that the wealth of the farm may be realized.

It is especially necessary for the young man who looks forward to a life on the farm to become thoroughly acquainted with the whole body of modern agricultural science. The old methods heretofore practiced are insufficient; these must be supplemented by a thorough familiarity with all modern agricultural knowledge.

In presenting the following list to our friends and patrons, it is with great pleasure that we recommend these books as being suitable for the farmer's library. They are adapted alike for the amateur as well as the professional tiller of the soil, since their aim is to teach the best ways of handling crops, animals, etc., to the best advantage. The reader may safely follow the instructions given in them and expect to get profitable results.

THE SOUTHERN FARMERS', GARDENERS' AND FRUIT-RAISERS' GUIDE.

What, How and When to Plant in the South for Profit.

We consider this the best book of this class ever published as far as the needs of the Southern farmer or trucker is concerned, for the reason that it is written by a practical farmer whose advice is the result of actual knowledge, and not theoretical surmise. This is a handsomely cloth-bound volume of 410 pages, giving individual attention and instruction on every crop which can be successfully raised in this section. You should certainly have a copy of this book, no matter what line of agricultural work you are in; you cannot fail to profit by it. Price, \$1.50 postpaid.

FARM CROPS.

The Study of Corn, by V. M. Shoesmith.....	Net, \$0.50
The Cereals in America, by Thomas F. Hunt.....	1.75
The Forage and Fiber Crops in America, by Thomas F. Hunt.....	1.75
The Book of Alfalfa, by F. D. Coburn.....	2.00
The Book of Wheat, by P. T. Dondlinger.....	Net, 2.00
The Book of Corn, by Herbert Myrick.....	1.50
Farm Grasses of the United States of America, by William Jasper Spillman.....	1.00
Forage Crops Other Than Grasses, by Thomas Shaw.....	1.00
Soil and Crops of the Farm, by George E. Morrow and Thomas F. Hunt.....	1.00
Clovers and How to Grow Them, by Thomas Shaw.....	Net, 1.00
Tobacco Leaf, by J. N. Killebrew and Herbert Myrick.....	2.00
Tobacco Culture.....	.25
The Hop, by Herbert Myrick.....	1.50
American Sugar Industry, by Herbert Myrick.....	1.50
Alfalfa, by F. D. Coburn.....	.50
Silos, Ensilage and Silage, by Manly Miles.....	.50
Hemp, by S. S. Boyce.....	.50
Wheat Culture, by D. S. Curtis.....	.50
Flax Culture.....	.30
The Peanut Plant; Its Cultivation and Uses, by J. W. Jones.....	.60
Broom Corn and Brooms.....	.50

VEGETABLE CROPS.

The Potato, by Samuel Fraser.....	\$0.75
Tomato Culture, by Will W. Tracy.....	.50
Bean Culture, by Glenn C. Sevey.....	.50
Celery Culture, by W. R. Beattie.....	.50
Making Horticulture Pay, by M. G. Kains.....	1.50
The New Onion Culture, by T. Greiner.....	.50
Onions: How to Raise Them Profitably.....	.20
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Etc., by C. L. Allen.....	.50
Asparagus, by F. M. Hexamer.....	.50
Sweet Potato Culture, by James Fitz.....	.50
Mushrooms: How to Grow Them, by William Falconer.....	1.00
The New Rhubarb Culture, by J. E. Morse.....	.50

FRUIT CROPS.

American Grape-Growing and Wine-Making, by Hussman.....	\$1.50
Grape Culturist, by A. S. Fuller.....	1.50
Pear Culture for Profit, by P. T. Quinan.....	1.00
Quince Culture, by W. W. Meech.....	1.00
Peach Culture, by Hon. J. Alexander Fulton.....	1.00
Cranberry Culture, by Joseph J. White.....	1.00
Small Fruit Culturist, by Andrew S. Fuller.....	1.00
Field Notes on Apple Culture, by Prof. L. H. Bailey, Jr.....	.75
Chorlton's Grape-Grower's Guide, by William Chorlton.....	.75
The Practical Fruit-Grower, by S. T. Maynard.....	.50
Cape Cod Cranberries, by James Webb.....	.40
Strawberry Culturist, by Andrew S. Fuller.....	.25

INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES.

Insects Injurious to Vegetables, by T. H. Chittenden.....	\$1.50
Spraying Crops, by C. M. Weed.....	.50
Insects and Insecticides, by Clarence M. Weed.....	1.50
Injurious Insects of the Farm and Garden, by Mrs. Mary Treat.....	1.50
Fumigation Methods, by Willis G. Johnson.....	1.00

COW PEAS, AND HOW TO HULL THEM.

As a money-maker and a soil-saver the Cow Pea has become widely known to be a success. In many sections it has become difficult to grow clover because the soil has been robbed of humus and dries out so soon after harvest that often when a good stand is had it dies out. Peas and the manure made from their feeding will help in the restoration of this humus and tend toward bringing the soil back to the condition it was in when the land was first cleared.

In any effort to improve on old soils the getting back of the humus or vegetable decay must be the main object, and there is no crop, when properly used, which will more rapidly help in this than the Pea crop.

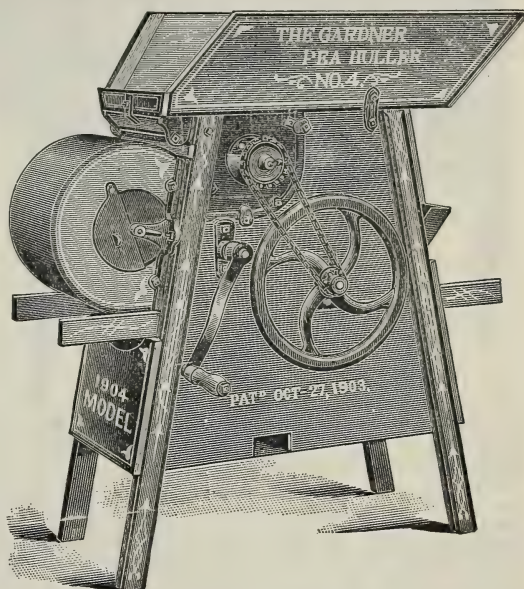
A good method for curing Pea-vine hay is to cut it when a few of the peas are ripe, cut it after the dew is off and stop by 1 o'clock. The next morning after the dew is off, rake and put it in small piles, and the following morning when the dew is off, turn over and haul if dry, or if not convenient to haul then, put three or four piles in one and haul next day. When the hay is put in the barn, sprinkle salt on it, say one peck of salt to each ton of hay, sprinkled on as you layer it. If you do not have the misfortune to get your hay wet, the leaves will not drop and it will not mould.

Cow Peas intended for seed should be allowed to get more mature. These will unavoidably lose most of the leaves, but will still be good feed after the Peas are picked and thrashed.

A very successful method of handling this crop is to pick the pods and thresh the Peas, turning the vines under, thus making the Cow Pea a profitable money-producer (they always bring good prices) and at the same time a soil-saver. It comes nearer solving the problem of "eating your cake and having it too" than any other proposition on the farm.

The Royal Pea Huller will save a larger per cent of all the Peas than any other known method. The

ownership of a Royal Pea Huller represents an outlay so small in comparison to the benefits that no successful farmer will be without one.



No. B Huller.

Capacity, 4 to 7 bushels Dry Peas per hour.
Price, \$18.00.

CAUTION.

Pea pods absorb moisture very rapidly and are lumber and very tough during rainy weather or when the atmosphere is heavy, and for this reason peas should be hulled during fair weather.

No Pea Huller can be honestly guaranteed to give best results during unfavorable weather conditions.

No. 4—Capacity 8 to 15 bu. dry peas per hour.....

No. B—Capacity 4 to 7 bu. dry peas per hour.....

F. O. B. Ft. Smith, \$25.00

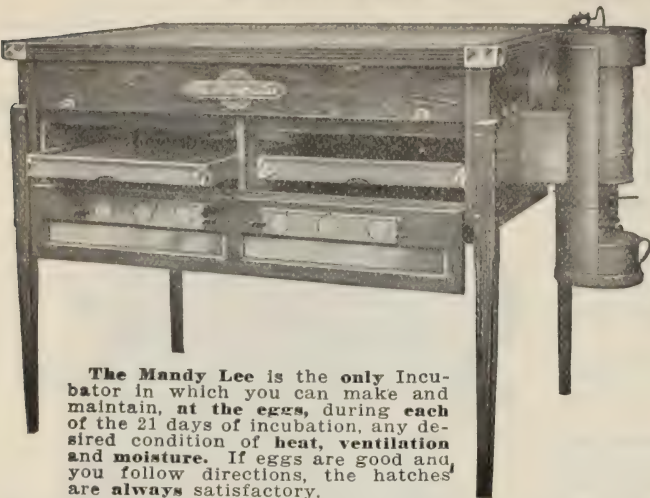
F. O. B. Ft. Smith, 18.00

We are giving special attention this season to our Poultry Department, and will be in position to fill orders for birds of the following breeds:

Buff Orpington, Rhode Island Red, Barred Plymouth Rock,
White Wyandotte, Single-Comb Black Minorca,
and Silver-Spangled Hamburg.

Can also supply settings of eggs of any of the above named. Special prices quoted upon request.

MANDY LEE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.



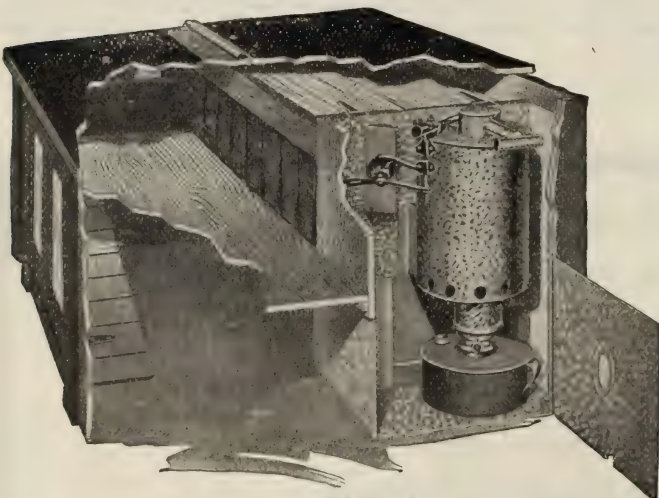
The Mandy Lee is the only Incu-
bator in which you can make and
maintain, at the eggs, during each
of the 21 days of incubation, any de-
sired condition of heat, ventilation
and moisture. If eggs are good and
you follow directions, the hatches
are always satisfactory.

Just three things are required to make 90 and 100 per cent
hatches every time, and in any season, climate, or altitude, and
those three things are: 1st, correct heat; 2d, correct ventila-
tion; 3d, correct moisture.

It takes these three features—no more and no less—and
they must be in perfect harmony and capable of separate reg-
ulation and control: Heat, to develop the germ; Ventilation, to
purify the air of the egg-chamber; Moisture, to assist in rotting
the shell, to regulate the rate of evaporation of the egg sub-
stance, and to prevent the inner membrane from becoming
tough. Some Incubators may have one of these features in
partial success, but only in the Mandy Lee are all three of these
essentials combined and working in perfect harmony one with
the other.

200-egg size	\$25.00
140-egg size	20.00
100-egg size	16.00

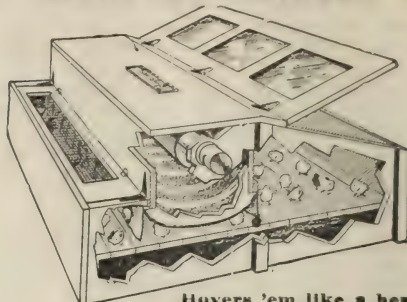
THE MANDY LEE OUTDOOR, HEATED AND
REGULATED BROODER.



Most Brooders of the present day are simply wooden boxes
enclosing a lamp, the hover comprising one-half or more of
the Brooder, so that the chicks are as crowded when feeding
as when under the hover, which, in most cases, is merely an-
other and more highly heated compartment.

The successful outdoor Brooder must be really a small
brooder-house of ample room and capacity and with a suitable
brooder or hover inside. From this idea the Mandy Lee Out-
door Brooder has been evolved. It is not merely an outdoor
Brooder; it is a Brooder, Brooder-House, Colony-House, and,
later, a complete Chicken-House capable of caring properly for
a pen or yard of birds.

MANDY LEE BROODERS.



Hovers 'em like a hen.

The Lee Idea of a Brooder is a soft,
contact heat, where the chicks can
nestle up against a warm body, but
breathing a cooler air; a Brooder in
which each chick can regulate its own
degree of warmth; in fact, the nearest
possible imitation of an old hen.

The hover (invented and patented
by Mr. Lee) is long and narrow, with
curtain along both sides, and a heavy
blanket bottom which curves down al-
most to the floor in the middle. This
blanket is heated (on the upper side)
by heating pipes which pass through
the hover box, to the temperature of a
hen's body. It's direct contact heat in
its most perfect form.

This is a lamp-heated Indoor Brooder.
Capacity (One size only), 100 to 150
chicks.

Equipment — Thermometer, Lamp,
Chimney and Drinking Fount.

Weight, 120 lbs.; dimensions (inches),
length over all, 60; width, 38; depth, 17.

Floor Space required, 60x38.
Price, \$12.00.

WE MAKE THE MANDY LEE
FIRELESS BROODERS IN TWO SIZES,
100-CHICK SIZE AT \$5 AND 200-
CHICK SIZE AT \$8.

Both upper and lower compartments
are lighted by a large double window.
If desired, the hover can later be re-
moved and the Brooder converted into
a two-floored Colony-House of from 24
to 30 square feet of floor space, a roost-
ing-place for many young fowls. Still
later, by adding a nest or two and a
roost on the upper floor, it becomes a
genuine Poultry-House for a breeding
yard at any season of the year.

The hover of the 4-foot Brooder has
the same capacity as the regular
Mandy Lee Indoor Brooder, while the
6-foot Brooder is one-fourth again as
large. The former will handle 75 to
150 chicks, while the latter will take
care of 100 to 200, depending on age
and size.

The new Brooder is both Brooder and
Brooder-House. It not only heats, but
it regulates the heat. It keeps the
chicks comfortable at all times in
roomy quarters, night and day.

PRICES.

3x4 feet, two floors.....	\$16.00
3x5 feet, two floors.....	18.00

INCUBATOR AND BROODER

SUPPLIES.

Brooder Thermometer	\$0.50
Double Wafer for Regulator.....	.75
Egg Tester25
Hygrometer (Mandy Lee).....	2.50
Lamp (Incubator) with Burner and Wick30
Lamp (Brooder) with Burner and Wick75
Lamp Wicks (2 for 5 cents), per dozen25
Lamp Burner (Incubator), for Man- dy Lee40
Thermometer (Incubator), for Man- dy Lee75
Thermometer (Incubator) with Legs, for any Incubator.....	60

Send for late Catalog of Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders.

HOW TO BUILD AND MANAGE HOTBEDS.

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hot-bed, and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hot-bed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

Heating Material.—The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hot-bed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation, and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

Sash.—Some gardeners use sash made especially for hot-beds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities and cost much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled and the use of larger and better glass. We recommend that for home gardens the sash be about 2½ by 4 or 5 feet and that the glass be not less than 10x14, laid with not more than ¼-inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

The Frame.—This may be made of sound 1-inch lumber, the back 12 to 14 inches high, the front 10 to 12. It should be well fitted to the sash, so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

The Soil.—This should be light, rich and friable. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the fall before and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

Making the Bed.—This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed 1 foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure, so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the utmost importance that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the other and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about 2 feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be evenly distributed over the surface of the bed and carefully leveled. The earth should not be shoveled or dumped in one or more places in the bed and then leveled; if this be done, uneven settling of the bed invariably results. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, frequently rising to 120 degrees, but it soon sub-

sides, and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hot-beds fail of good results from these causes and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

Management of the Bed.—The essentials for success are a steady, uniform degree of heat and moisture, keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air, and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which is overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well-built hot-bed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A Cold Frame.—Is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, etc., and is also useful to protect and harden off plants from the green-house or hot-bed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from 4 to 6 feet wide and as long as required. The back should be 14 to 18 inches high and the front 8 to 12, with a cross-tie every 3 feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in cold-frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the South, and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. We have found that Plant Bed Cloth, which we have for sale, is superior to any ordinary cloth for this purpose.

Transplanting.—In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants, so as to avoid injury to the roots; setting out as soon as possible, to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots; setting firmly, so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil; and shading, to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Where a rank or soft growth of tops has been made in hot-bed, it is frequently desirable to trim off some of the larger leaves before taking up to transplant, so that evaporation later may be retarded. In transplanting from a hot-bed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when, the ground being wet, it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all, it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

Watering.—The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	Page.		Page.		Page.		Page.		Page.
Acid Phosphate.	37	Cane Seed.	30	Fungicides.	36	Maurandia.	46	Red Top.	39
Adulmia.	44	Cantaloupe.	12	Fuchsias.	46	Meadow Fescue.	29	Rhubarb.	20, 23
Alfalfa Clover.	28	Canterbury Bells.	45	Gaillardia.	46	Meadow Mixture.	29	Ricinus.	43
Ageratum.	44	Carnations.	40, 45	Gape Cure.	39	Meat Meal.	38	Roses.	42
Alyske Clover.	28	Carrot.	7	Garden Tools.	32, 34	Mignonette.	47	Roup Cure.	39
Alyssum.	44	Catalpa.	51	Garlic.	10	Millet.	31	Rubber Plant.	41
Amaranthus.	44	Castor Beans.	48	Geranium.	40, 45	Milo Maize.	30	Rutabaga.	33
Amaryllis.	43	Cauliflower.	7	Germicide.	36	Mimosa Tree.	51	Rye.	30
Ampelopsis		Celery.	7	Gladiolus.	43	Moonflower.	47	Rye Grass.	29
Vetchil.	41, 44	Charcoal.	38	Golden Rod.	47	Morning Glory.	47	Sage.	10, 49
Anemone.	44	Cherry.	50	Gourds.	46	Mulberry.	51	Salsify.	20
Antirrhinum.	44	Chervil.	8	Grape Dust.	36	Muriate of Pot-		Sapling Clover.	28
Apples.	50	Chick Feed.	38	Grape Vines.	50	ash.	37	Salvia.	40, 49
Apricots.	50	Chicken Pox		Grass Seed.	28-29	Musk Melon.	12	Sassafras.	50
Aquilegia.	44	Remedy.	39	Ground Bone.	38	Mushroom.	10	Scarlet Runner	
Arctotis Grandis.	44	Chives.	8	Hand Weeders.	32	Mustard.	10	Bean.	44, 45
Arsenate of Lead.	33	Cholera Cure.	39	Hardy Shrubs.	41	Myosotis.	46	Scaly Leg Rem-	
Artichokes.	3	Chrysanthemum.	40, 46	Head Lice		Nasturtium.	48	edy.	39
Ash.	50	Cineraria.	45	Ointment.	39	Nephrolepis		Seed Sowers.	32-33
Asparagus.	3, 23	Cinnamon Vine.	43	Healing Salve.	39	Whitmani.	41	Slug Shot.	36
Plumosa.	41	Clematis.	41, 45	Heliotrope.	40, 46	Nitrate of Soda.	37	Smilax.	48
Asparagus		Clovers.	28	Hen Feed.	38	Nox-i-cide.	36, 39	Sorghum.	30
Sprengerli.	41	Cobea Scandens.	45	Herbs.	10	Oak.	50	Sorrel.	20
Aster.	44	Cockscomb.	45	Hibiscus.	41	Oats.	31	Sour Gum.	50
Bachelor's But-		Coleus.	40, 45	Hickory.	51	Okra.	15	Speltz.	30
ton.	44	Collard.	7	Hollyhock.	46	Onion Seed.	14-15	Spinach.	20-21
Balloon Vine.	44	Columbine.	44	Honeysuckle.	41	Onion Sets.	14-15	Spirea.	41
Balsam.	44	Conkey's		Horse Radish.	10, 23	Orchard Grass.	29	Spray Pumps.	
Barberry.	51	Remedies.	39	How to Build		Ornamental		33, 35, 39	
Barley.	30	Corn (Field).	25-27	Hot-Beds.	55	Trees.	50-51	Squash.	21
Beans.	3-4	Corn (Sweet).	8	Hydrangea.	41	Osage Orange.	51	Stocks.	49
Beef Scraps.	38	Corn (Pop).	9	Ice Plant.	46	Oyster Shells.	38	Strawberries.	49
Beet.	5	Corn Salad.		Impatiens.	47	Oxalis.	48	Sulphate of Pot-	
Begonias.	40, 45	Fetticus.	7	Incubators.	54	Pansy.	40, 47	ash.	37
Bellis Perennis.	45	Cosmos.	45	Insecticides.	36	Paris Green.	36	Sulphur Candles.	36
Bermuda		Cow Peas.	29	Iris.	43	Parsley.	17	Sunflower.	29, 49
Grass.	29, 31	Crepe Myrtle.	41	Italian Rye		Parsnip.	17	Sweet Corn.	3
Birch.	50	Cress.	7	Grass.	29	Pasture Mixture.	29	Sweet Gum.	50
Blood and Bone.	37	Crimson Clover.	38	Japanese Clover.	28	Peach.	50	Sweet Potatoes.	24
Blue Grass.	31	Crystal Grit.	38	Kaffir Corn.	30	Peas.	16-17	Sweet Potato	
Bokhara Clover.	28	Cucumber.	9	Kale.	5	Pea Hullers.	53	Slips.	23
Bone Meal.	37	Cyclamen.	45	Kentucky Blue		Peanuts.	18	Sweet Peas.	48
Booklets.	52	Cypress Tree.	50	Grass.	29, 51	Pears.	50	Sweet William.	49
Bouquet Holders.	32	Cypress Vine.	45	Kentucky Coffee		Peony.	43	Sycamore.	51
ure.	36	Dahlia.	43, 46	Tree.	50	Pepper.	17-18	Tall Meadow Oat	
Borecole.	5	Dandelion.	10	Kohl Rabi.	10	Pepper Plants.	23	Grass.	29
Boston Fern.	41	Datura.	46	Larkspur.	47	Perennial Rye		Thermometers.	32
Bowker's Plant		Decorative Plants	40	Lawn Fertilizer.	31	Grass.	29	Timothy.	29
Food.	37	Dewberries.	49	Lawn Grass.	31	Petunia.	48	Tobacco.	20
Bronchitis Rem-		Dianthus.	46	Lawn Mowers.	32-33	Phlox.	48	Tomato.	21-22
edy.	39	Dibbers.	32	Laying Tonic.	39	Planet, Jr., Tools.	34	Tomato Plants.	23
Brooders.	54	Digitalis.	46	Leek.	10	Plant Tubs and		Trees.	50-51
Brussels Sprouts.	5	Drinking		Leg Bands.	38	Kettles.	33	Tree Pruners.	32
Buckwheat.	30	Fountains.	38	Lemon, Ponder-		Plums.	50	Tree Seed.	51
Bulbs.	43	Egg Plant.	9, 23	osa.	41	Poinsettia.	40	Trowels.	32
Burr Clover.	28	Elm.	50, 51	Lemon Verbena.	47	Ponderosa		Tuberose.	43
Butterfly Runner		Endive.	10	Lettuce.	11	Lemon.	41	Tulip Tree.	50
Bean.	44	Eschscholtzia		Lice Liquid.	39	Pop Corn.	9	Turnip.	23
Cabbage.	6, 7, 23	(Poppy).	45	Lice Powder.	39	Poplar.	50-51	Vegetable Plants	
Caladium.	43	Ferns.	41	Limber Neck		Poppy.	48	and Roots.	23
Calendula.	45	Fern Pans.	33	Remedy.	39	Portulaca.	47	Verbena.	48
California Poppy.	45	Fertilizer.	31, 37	Lime-Sulphur.	36	Potatoes.	24	Vetch.	30
California Privet.	41	Field Corn.	25-27	Lobelia.	46	Poultry Supplies.	38	Violet.	40
Callonsis.	45	Flea Salve.	39	Locust.		Poultry Tonic.	39	Wallflower.	49
Camellia Japonica.	40	Flower Pots.	33	Madeira Vine.	43	Pruners.	32	Water Melon.	13
Camellia		Flower Seed.	45-49	Magnolia.	41, 51	Pumpkin.	18	Weigelia.	41
Sasanqua.	41	Fly Knocker.	56	Maiden Hair		Quince.	50	Wet Land	
Canada Peas.	29	Forget-Me-Not.	46	Fern.	41	Rapish.	19-20	Mixture.	29
Canadian Blue		Four o'Clock.	46	Mammoth Clover.	28	Rape.	29	Wheat.	31
Grass.	29	Foxglove.	46	Mangel Wurzel.	5	Raspberry.	49	White Clover.	28, 31
Canary Bird		Fruit Trees.	50	Maple.	50-51	Raw Bone Meal.	37	Wild Cucumber.	46
Flower.	45			Marigold.	47	Red Clover.	28	Wistaria.	41
Candytuft.	45							Zinnia.	49
Cannas.	43, 46								



ARTHUR G. LEE, SEED MERCHANT, FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITIES OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE.

	Weight per bus.	Quantity to sow 1 acre.
Alfalfa	60 lbs.	15 to 25 lbs.
Artichoke	50 lbs.	4 to 5 bu.
Barley, broadcast	48 lbs.	1 to 2 bu.
Bean, Dwarf, in drills	60 lbs.	1 bu.
Bean, Pole, in hills	60 lbs.	10 to 12 qts.
Beet, Table, in drills	7 lbs.	7 lbs.
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Broom Corn, in hills	50 lbs.	15 to 20 lbs.
Buckwheat	48 lbs.	1 bu.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant,	1 lb.	1/2 lb.
Carrots, in drills	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 lbs.
Corn, in hills	56 lbs.	8 to 10 pts.
Corn, for Fodder	56 lbs.	3 bu.
Clover, Alsike	60 lbs.	5 to 8 lbs.
Clover, Burr, hulled	60 lbs.	15 to 25 lbs.
Clover Red	60 lbs.	15 lbs.
Clover, White	60 lbs.	5 to 8 lbs.
Cucumber, in hills	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Flax, broadcast	56 lbs.	1 1/2 bu.
Grass, Kentucky Blue	14 lbs.	2 bu.
Grass, Orchard	14 lbs.	2 bu.
Grass, English Rye	22 lbs.	2 bu.
Grass, Red Top, solid seed	10 lbs.	10 lbs.
Grass, Timothy	45 lbs.	1/4 bu.
Grass, Hungarian	48 lbs.	1 bu.
Grass, Rescue	40 lbs.	40 lbs.
Grass, Bermuda	3 to 5 lbs.	3 to 5 lbs.
Grass, Johnson	28 lbs.	25 to 30 lbs.
Grass, Lawn	14 lbs.	4 bu.
Kaffir Corn, in drills	50 lbs.	1 bu.
Kaffir Corn, broadcast	50 lbs.	1 bu.
Melon, Musk, in hills	2 to 3 lbs.	2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills	4 to 5 lbs.	4 to 5 lbs.
Millet, German	50 lbs.	40 to 50 lbs.
Millet, Hog	50 lbs.	40 to 50 lbs.
Millet, Siberian	50 lbs.	40 to 50 lbs.
Millet, Japanese	50 lbs.	1 bu.
Millet, Pearl or Cattail, in drills,	5 lbs.	5 lbs.
Millet, Pearl or Cattail, broadcast,	30 lbs.	30 lbs.
Milo Maize, in drills	50 lbs.	10 lbs.
Oats, broadcast	32 lbs.	1 1/2 to 2 bu.
Onion Seed, in drills	5 to 6 lbs.	5 to 6 lbs.
Onion Sets, in drills	32 lbs.	6 to 12 bu.
Onion Seed, for sets, in drills	60 lbs.	60 lbs.
Parsnip, in drills	4 to 6 lbs.	4 to 6 lbs.
Peanut	22 lbs.	1 bu.
Pens, field or stock, broadcast	60 lbs.	1 1/2 to 2 bu.
Pen, Garden, Wrinkle, in drills	56 lbs.	1 1/4 bu.
Pea, Round, in drills	60 lbs.	1 1/2 bu.
Potatoes	60 lbs.	8 bu.
Potato, cut tubers	60 lbs.	8 bu.
Pumpkins, in hills	3 lbs.	3 lbs.
Radish, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.
Rape, Dwarf Essex	5 to 8 lbs.	5 to 8 lbs.
Rye, broadcast	56 lbs.	1 to 1 1/2 bu.
Salsify, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.
Sorghum, or Sugar Cane	50 lbs.	1 to 1 1/2 bu.
Sorghum, in drills for syrup	8 to 10 lbs.	8 to 10 lbs.
Spinach, in drills	15 lbs.	15 lbs.
Squash, Bush Varieties, in hills,	4 lbs.	4 lbs.
Squash, Running Varieties, in hills,	3 lbs.	3 lbs.
Tomato, to transplant	1/4 lb.	1/4 lb.
Turnip, broadcast	2 to 3 lbs.	2 to 3 lbs.
Vetch, broadcast	30 to 40 lbs.	30 to 40 lbs.
Wheat, broadcast	60 lbs.	1 1/2 to 2 bu.

APPROXIMATE TIME FOR CERTAIN VARIETIES OF SEED TO GERMINATE.

The time for seed to germinate depends entirely upon the weather and the treatment of the seed-bed; we will try, though, to give, as much as we know by experience, the approximate time for germinating:

Artichokes from 14 to 21 days.
 Asparagus from 20 to 30 days.
 Beans from 5 to 10 days.
 Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower from 5 to 12 days.
 Carrots from 14 to 21 days, and often longer during dry weather.
 Celery from 20 to 30 days.
 Chervil from 18 to 25 days.
 Collards from 5 to 12 days.
 Corn Salad 14 days.
 Corn from 8 to 14 days.
 Cress, curled, from 3 to 5 days.
 Cress, broad-leaved, from 5 to 12 days.
 Cucumbers from 5 to 10 days.
 Egg Plant from 8 to 20 days.
 Endive from 5 to 7 days.
 Kohl Rabi from 5 to 10 days.
 Lettuce from 6 to 10 days.
 Melons, Cantaloupes, from 5 to 10 days.
 Melons, Water, from 8 to 15 days.
 Mustard from 3 to 7 days.
 Okra from 8 to 15 days.
 Onions from 7 to 14 days.
 Parsley from 20 to 30 days.
 Parsnip from 8 to 14 days.
 Peas from 5 to 10 days.
 Pepper from 8 to 20 days.
 Pumpkin from 5 to 10 days.
 Radish from 3 to 5 days.
 Roquette from 5 to 10 days.
 Salsify from 8 to 14 days.
 Sorrel from 8 to 14 days.
 Spinach from 8 to 14 days.
 Squash from 5 to 10 days.
 Tomatoes from 5 to 15 days.
 Turnip from 5 to 7 days.

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

Clover Seed from 10 to 25 days.
 Clover Seed, Japan, from 20 to 30 days.
 Clover Seed, Burr, from 30 to 60 days.
 Kentucky Blue Grass from 10 to 15 days.
 Red Top Grass from 10 to 15 days.
 English Rye Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Rescue Grass from 20 to 30 days.
 Johnson Grass from 20 to 30 days.
 Tall Meadow Oat Grass from 14 to 21 days.
 Meadow Fescue Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Orchard Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Timothy Grass from 10 to 15 days.
 Rye Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Barley Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Wheat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Oat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Sorghum from 10 to 15 days.
 Kaffir Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Broom Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Millet Seed from 8 to 15 days.
 Sunflower Seed from 5 to 10 days.
 Buckwheat from 10 to 20 days.
 Vetch from 15 to 20 days.
 Teosinte from 30 to 40 days.
 Bermuda Grass from 30 to 40 days.

Complaints are often made to seedsmen by planters, that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule, is mostly the gardener's, but the seedsman invariably gets the blame, often unjust and groundless, but he is blamed nevertheless. For the guidance of those who are inexperienced we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules.

Never sow out of time. Many of our truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand.

Do not cover seed too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and claylike. The rule is, never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness, except the finer ones, which require no covering at all.

Previous to planting have your seed beds well prepared; have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine, otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

From _____

P. O. _____ **State** _____

ARTHUR G. LEE,
SEED MERCHANT,

FT. SMITH,
ARKANSAS.



